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THE CAYUGA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUBURN, NEW YORK

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COLLECTIONS
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THE CAYUGA COUNTY
HISTORICAL SOCIETY

AUBURN, NEW YORK

Record of Current Events
1890-1894

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RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

1890-1894

FOUR ANNUAL PAPERS

READ BEFORE THE CAYUGA COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

MAY, 1891—MAY, 1894

BY E. CLARENCE AIKEN

PREFACE.

The four papers printed in this number are a continuation of two series of papers, entitled "Record of Current Events," prepared by Mr. B. B. Snow and heretofore published by this society. The first series, constituting *Collections Number Eight* (1890), written in the form of a diary and usually read in monthly installments, covered the period from April 11, 1877, to February 11, 1879. The second series, published as *Collections Number Nine* (1891), and being for the most part annual reviews, brought down the record from February 11, 1879, to May 13, 1890, when Mr. Aiken became the historiographer.

Dates in the body of the papers herein are generally printed without the year, but the latter may be readily supplied by reference to the inclusive dates at the top of the odd pages, or to the context, which is usually chronological.

Particular care has been taken to make the Index on pages 185-198 complete and accurate, containing a synopsis of the several papers and separate indexes of subject matter, of events of local occurrence and of the necrological lists, foreign, American and local.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

FIRST PAPER. 1890-91.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 19, 1891.

Dear Mr. Snow:

Dr. Schliemann having joined the ranks of the majority, I was at a loss at first to whom to address this letter. In thinking over the names of those who might be interested in current events, I could recall no one who took such a deep and lasting interest as yourself. Knowing that you invariably take the temperature at one o'clock, that you watch the opening of spring with the eye of a poet and a naturalist, detecting the first robin, the first oriole, the first crocus, the first hyacinth, the first early vegetables, I could think of no one more sympathetic than yourself to whom I might address this letter on current events. I could wish that my record had some of the literary charm which will preserve from oblivion your record for the past thirteen years. Having been drafted into this service I will do the best I can, making this much apology for the dullness of my narrative.

The province of the historian is similar to that of the scientist. He must select and classify the important events which happen from day to day, arrange them in some logical order and narrate them in a pleasing manner to his audience. The difficult thing is to say what is really important and worthy a place in history. The question of President Garfield, "Do you think my name will live in history?", represents not only the last infirmity of a noble mind, but the question of the scientific historian. If everything should be recorded that takes place in this world of ours, the growing of the grass and the beating of the squirrel's heart, it would take a life-time to peruse the occurrences of a single day.

As it is, the daily newspapers of our larger cities have become volumes,—illustrating the depravity of man and the misery of the world. Well it is for us that “distance lends enchantment to the view.” The scandals and intrigues, the crimes and casualties of importance for the moment, but of no importance for the future, sink out of sight and the past, like a distant landscape, shows us only its general outlines. If I had not been so near to the events I speak of, my letter would not have been one-half so long. With this brief preface, I proceed to the subject in hand. And first as to

THE WEATHER.

The year 1890 was very similar to its predecessor. The moisture was distributed with little more regard to the necessities of the farmer, however, than in 1889. Rain and consequent high water in the lake and outlet continued from the middle of May until the first of July. The outline of the old channel was entirely obliterated and the water came up to the rear porch of Townsend's Hotel.

On June 12 Auburn experienced a deluge of water, equivalent to a cloud-burst. 450,000,000 gallons of water, it is estimated, fell on the just and the unjust in Auburn on that day. The Owasco Outlet showed a rise of 15 inches. The damage to bridges and highways was considerable. The New York Central Railroad track was washed out three miles west of the city.

During the month of July scarcely a drop of water fell and the wheat crop was cut and gathered without injury from the weather. During this month the level of the lake fell about three feet. New York papers stated that for the month of July the average rain-fall was the smallest for years, only three inches as against nine inches in 1889.

On the ninth of August the wet season commenced anew and until winter set in Jupiter Pluvius enjoyed an uninterrupted reign. On the 23rd of August the thermometer

nearly touched the freezing point here and I am informed that in some parts of the state there were light frosts. During September 15 to 20, on which the State Fair was held in Syracuse, the rain was so plentiful as to convert the fairground into a mud-puddle; a sort of a miniature Venice was thus created, but without the necessary accessories for the comfort of travelers, and the fair was a failure. These continued showers so raised the lake and outlet as to seriously embarrass the employes of the Groton Bridge Co., who were constructing the new bridge on Genesee street. The lake in the course of one week in September rose three feet.

In October, when a grand parade of the Knights Templar was advertised and the weather might be expected to be accommodating, a slow drizzle set in and when the Sir Knights had finished their parade their plumes looked very much like those of a rooster which had been jumped on by a triumphant competitor.

Cold weather began early. On Thanksgiving day the mercury descended nearly to the zero point. It was an old-fashioned winter, steady cold weather. The thermometer stayed above zero, unless it may have gone a degree below on one or two mornings before sensible people were up. With the steady cold weather came a moderate quantity of snow, distributed at regular intervals, so that the old saying of six weeks sleighing before Christmas nearly came true. Altogether, we had about sixty days of good sleighing. In this respect the winter was in striking contrast with the winter of '89-'90, when we had only two or three days of sleighing.

On the afternoon of February 7, in the central part of New York, a very damp snow fell. It clung to trees, poles and wires, and soon the labyrinth of wires were covered with an envelope, an inch or more in diameter. One pole on State street, in this city, was broken off, but remained suspended in mid-air. By seven o'clock in the evening the electric cars

ceased running and about eight o'clock the Mayor ordered the Electric Light Company to turn off their currents from the arc lamps. The wires had become crossed and entangled, and the stronger currents from these electric light wires were conveyed over telephone and telegraph wires. One could see the sparks leap from wire to wire, as he stood and looked through the net-work above him. This storm prevailed from Albany to Buffalo and did damage to wires all along the line, the damage in Albany being estimated at \$10,000.

A similar storm occurred in New York city about midnight of January 24, 1891. So heavy was the weight of snow on the wires that all the poles of 4th Avenue above 59th street were broken off. New York was thus shut off from telegraphic and telephonic communication with the outer world for several days. About eight inches of snow fell.

These storms remind us that we are living in a wire age. They were not extraordinary storms, but such as the oldest inhabitant has many times experienced. Yet the storm in New York did more damage than the blizzard of March 12, 1888, simply from destruction of wires. Whether the wires, which are in possession, and which claim an easement by virtue of their possession, of the air around them and of the earth beneath, will allow any more companions to disturb their equilibrium, is a problem we shall have to leave to future historians.

The first of the month of April was one of low temperature with us, the cold weather extending as far south as Florida. On April 7 the lowest temperature ever known in Florida in April was experienced. There were killing frosts in some parts of that state. The latter part of April was marked with us by very warm weather, the thermometer rising to seventy degrees at one o'clock for two weeks, making the buds to swell two weeks earlier than usual.

The first week of May put a stop to this precocious development. The mercury fell to 24 degrees on May 5, and there

was a slight flurry of snow. This is said to be the coldest weather for May since 1871. There was a notable absence of April showers, and we are still waiting for them. Except for dryness, we have had no regular line of weather, only samples. The first mosquito made his presence known, if not felt, on April 19. Cherry blossoms began to unfold on April 27, and the oriole's clear notes were heard on the 3d day of May.

This brief view of the weather in our own locality suggests a comparison with the weather in Great Britain and on the continent, where it may be said to have been extraordinary.

The summer of 1890 in England was the coldest as well as the rainiest since 1813. The wheat mildewed in the field and a large part of the crop spoiled through the cold wet weather.

The winter of 1890-91 is also said to have been the coldest experienced in England since 1813, forty-seven consecutive days of severe cold weather. Coroners' juries sat in the metropolitan districts in London on numerous cases of death from starvation. In front of soup kitchens mobs fought for tickets like street dogs over a bone.

On March 10 a severe blizzard prevailed over the south of England; trains were blocked by snow drifts several feet in depth. Great damage was done along the coast. The admiralty pier at Dover was battered down and stones weighing ten tons were carried away. In the storm a steamer was wrecked off Start Point and all the crew and passengers drowned. Seventy lives were known to have been lost off the coast during the storm. The snow storm continued for three days. The country roads were impassable. The loss to farm stock was enormous. It is said this was the most severe storm experienced in England for fifty years.

On the continent the winter was equally severe. In Paris the Seine was frozen over, except in places in the middle of the river. At some places in Germany the mercury fell to

27 degrees below zero. On the coast of Holland the sea froze over for a great distance and a bank of ice of great beauty formed along the shore. Even the Italian rivers were incumbered with ice, and severe snow storms were experienced at Naples, Rome and Mantua, unprecedented in severity. There were severe snow storms in Spain, and even Tunis and Algiers were snowed under.

In respect of sickness, the past year witnessed another attack of influenza. It seems to be completing a circuit around the world. This time it came from the west. Japan was severely afflicted. Several prominent Japanese succumbed to its attack. The disease was no respecter of persons however, for as soon as it reached this continent it attacked the Indians of Washington, and numbers of them have died from it.

Chicago was severely affected. The death rate there increased to the unprecedented rate of 35 per 1,000 per week. Undertakers were so busy that funerals were held as early as 7 A. M. The death rate from this influenza increased largely in Pittsburgh and New York City. Equally severe was its attack upon London and other English cities. It has brought death to the door of Archbishop of York and even the "grand old man" has had a slight attack of this disease. In this connection, I will mention that Dr. William Gentry of Chicago claims to have discovered the microbe which produces La Grippe. He inclines to the belief that the earth at intervals passes through stretches of space impregnated with star dust upon which the Grippe microbes are living. He reports that they are very lively little creatures. Other scientists are inclined to doubt his discovery.

DISASTERS.

I can only mention a few of the disasters of the year. Tornadoes have prevailed at different points: On June 5, at Bradshaw, Neb.; on June 21, at Pawpaw, Ill.; on June 23, at

Pleasantown, Neb.; on June 7, at Fargo, N. D.; on July 8, at Plattsburgh in this state; on July 13 a tornado swept over the lake country north of St. Paul, Minn., and destroyed nearly 300 people.

On August 20, 400 buildings were destroyed by a tornado at Wilkesbarre, Pa. During the latter part of February great floods occurred in Lower California and Arizona. The city of Yuma in Arizona and the entire Gila Valley, 200 miles long, were submerged and the city was abandoned. During the same period floods occurred in the Mohawk Valley, overflowing the track of the New York Central railroad. Advices from China reported the Yellow river again on the rampage. A vast area was flooded in the Shantung district, thousands were drowned and wide-spread famine resulted.

On June 16, at Dunbar, Pa., a mine explosion occurred, by which thirty-eight men were killed.

On January 28, 110 miners lost their lives at Youngwood, Pa., in a coke mine.

On February 21, at Springhill, Nova Scotia, 117 men lost their lives by a mine explosion.

The summary of railroad accidents for the United States, for the year 1890, shows that 806 persons were killed and 2812 injured, as against 492 and 1772 respectively, in 1889.

A collision in the 4th Avenue tunnel in New York City, on February 20, resulted in the arrest and indictment of the directors of the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. for using stoves instead of steam for heating the cars. Dr. Chuancey M. Depew and William M. Rockefeller had no difficulty in giving the \$25,000 bail required.

There were no serious fires or other disasters in Auburn during the year, yet the total amount of property destroyed by fire from March 1, 1890, to March 1, 1891, is the sum of \$19,413.21. The fires of the most importance were the fires in the basement of the Smith Block on November 4, the Sheldon shops on February 7, and the collar shop in the prison

on December 27. Our neighboring cities have not had our good fortune. On October 16 the Leland, a new hotel and one of the finest in Syracuse, was totally destroyed by fire. On March 14 another fire broke out in Syracuse, destroying thirty-two stores and two hotels, with an estimated loss of \$673,000, and on the next day, the St. James Church in that city was destroyed.

On July 30 Seneca Falls was devastated by a fire which burned three acres of the business portion of the village and destroyed over \$700,000 worth of property.

Several severe fires have occurred in New York City, the most notable one being that which broke out in the operating room of the Western Union building on July 18.

On September 15 the Salade la Barca and the right wing of the Arraynes Court of the Palace of the Alhambra in Grenada, Spain, was destroyed by fire.

On April 23 a tremendous powder explosion occurred near Rome, which shook the vatican, breaking the windows of the Pope's library and many valuable panes in the principal windows of the St. Peter's Basilica.

On March 17 the British steamer Utopia collided with the British ironclad Anson in the bay of Gibraltar and sank soon after. Eight hundred Italian immigrants were on board, of whom it is reported that 532 were drowned.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Several large failures and some small ones have occurred, but the great majority of the manufacturing industries have increased.

Nye & Wait have completed a large addition to their works, as has also Richard Eccles. The Canoga Woolen Company now occupies the buikling formerly occupied by the Cayuga Woolen Co., having purchased the plant of the latter company and employing 225 men in addition to the number employed at its other mill.

Wegman & Co., piano manufacturers, are employing seventy men as against forty-eight. They have moved into the Logan Silk Mills building. The shoe manufacturers, F. A. Barber & Co., Cowles & Young and Dunn & McCarthy, are all employing more operatives than a year ago. McIntosh & Seymour have added largely to their engine works.

In building and improvements I note the following: On May 17 the A. M. E. Zion Church sold the old building, which had been used by the colored people as a place of worship for forty years, to Warren M. Brinkerhoff, possession to be given January 1, 1892. A fund of \$2,400 has been raised through the efforts of Dr. Brainard, Mr. B. M. Wilcox and others, with which a church is to be erected on Parker street.

The Church of Christ on Division street have built a handsome brick edifice in place of the old wooden structure occupied by them.

On July 4 the Cayuga County Savings Bank transferred its corporate existence and possessions to the old Bank of Auburn building, preparatory to building a new structure on the corner of State and Genesee streets. In tearing down the old building a skeleton was found in the attic, and dire suspicions were aroused of some awful tragedy. These were dispelled, however, when it was learned that Dr. Geo. Elliott, now practicing in New York, used the skeleton for purposes of instruction while a clerk in the bank. The new bank building, now rapidly nearing completion, is a handsome structure, surmounted with a tower and a weather vane which will accurately denote the change of the wind.

On State street, a new brick building was erected by the late Alexander McCrea.

On Genesee street, Mr. Shimer has erected a building on the site of the old St. James, with plate glass windows below and Venetian blinds above, built originally for a grocery, but now ready to "slap" into any business that wants it.

Probably the most expensive building erected in Auburn

during the year is the new brewery erected by William Sutcliffe on Clark street, reported to have cost \$150,000.

During the fall, a large sewer was built from the outlet up East Genesee street as far as Evans street.

The two improvements of most general interest and importance in Auburn are the change from horse-power to electric motor on our street car lines, together with the extension of the system to the lake, and the building of the new bridge on Genesee street.

A handsome brick building was erected for the power house of the Railway Co. just north of the New York Central passenger depot. On January 17 the first electric car was let loose from the power house and cautiously felt its way down Seymour street and up State street. Since then there has been regular service of these cars on the Genesee street and Seymour street routes, and the business of the road has greatly increased. Regular trips to the lake were begun in March.

On July 17 began the demolition of the old Genesee street bridge. This bridge was built in 1828. After the old wooden bridge had been torn down, it was perceived that it had been the prop and stay of two brick stores on the north side of the street which bulged perceptibly toward the south. The Common Council, after viewing the structures themselves and having an expert examine them, condemned them as unsafe and ordered them demolished. The owners of the buildings also hired an expert who pronounced the buildings all right, but the Mayor, scenting a lawsuit, vetoed the resolution of the council and the buildings still stand. Several accidents occurred, only one was fatal however. On November 3 John Rowan was killed by the falling of one of the heavy iron girders, occasioned by the breaking of the chain with which it was hoisted.

During the tearing down of the old bridge Salvator Cardinelli heroically rescued a cat and kittens from one of the

condemned buildings at great risk to himself. The new bridge seems to be a very substantial structure, and if a wooden bridge will stand for sixty years one of stone and iron ought to be good for six hundred.

I note the following local events in order of their occurrence: On May 20 the Logan Silk Mills was closed by the sheriff and 300 operatives were thrown out of employment. During the week ending May 27th, a carnival of the trades was held at the Genesee Rink. A grand drill of the trades by sixty young ladies representing as many business houses made a very attractive scene. The concluding night was held at the Burtis. An epidemic of suicide prevailed the latter part of May. On May 26 Mrs. Thomas Keliher attempted unsuccessfully to commit suicide by cutting her throat. On May 28 Frank Phinney attempted suicide by shooting himself five times. He died four weeks later, from the effects of his wounds. On the same day, May Melissa Van Alstine, wife of Fred Van Alstine, committed suicide by taking Paris Green.

On May 29 the Chemical Engine arrived from Baltimore. It has given convincing proof during the year of its anti-phlogistic properties. The semi-centennial fair of the Cayuga County Agricultural and Horticultural Society began on the 2d of June. The weather was fine on the opening day and five bands from various villages of the county marched proudly down Genesee street discoursing delightful music and fifty guns were fired in honor of the occasion.

During the summer strong rivalry sprang up among the druggists of our city. W. Murray Smith, the triangle pharmacist, exhibited in his show window a young prairie wolf forty days old. Rival druggists hastened to find a counter-irritant and Albert H. Hamilton brought his Gila monster out of its seclusion, with a placard to the effect that it had eaten nothing since September 28, 1887. The Sagar Co., not to be outdone, placed in their window a cat and kittens,

with the announcement that they were "kommon kats, not caught but come to us." In a day or two, the cats were replaced by a litter of puppies. The sign read, "Note the change in color, 'twas done by our famous dyes."

On the 17th of June the New York State Pharmaceutical Convention commenced its 12th annual session at the Y. M. C. A. hall in this city. A plentiful supply of pills, plasters, patent medicines and surgical instruments were exhibited. C. H. Sagar of this city was elected one of the vice-presidents.

I notice that the potato bug, a favorite of our vice-president, was very plentiful during the summer along the shores of Lake Ontario. It might have been of interest to Dr. Schliemann to know that the potato bug has ascended another step in the scale of evolution and has begun a fish diet, the particular fish being a small one called the Moon-eye. Perhaps the bug mistakes them for potato eyes.

On July 23 Rev. Timothy G. Darling was called to the chair of christian theology in the seminary, made vacant by the death of Dr. Welch. Dr. A. H. Quint of Boston has filled the chair of pastoral theology and homiletics during the year.

On May 23, 1890, the Supreme Court denied a writ of error to Kemmler and on June 24, 1890, the Court of Appeals finally decided that the Warden of the prison was the proper party to execute the sentence against Kemmler, and that the sheriff had no common law lien on the job. A dynamo was placed in the prison and an alternating current was turned upon an innocent calf to test the apparatus. There were various accounts of this electrocution, but Dr. MacDonald finally assured the public that it was a success.

On July 3 Kemmler was sentenced for the last time to be executed during the week of August 4. He was first sentenced on May 14, 1889, to be executed during the week of June 26, 1889, and again on March 31, 1890, to be executed

in the week of April 28, 1890. At last on the morning of August 6, capital punishment by means of electricity was for the first time tried at the Auburn State Prison. The law provides that no account of the details of any such execution, beyond the statement of the fact that such convict was, on the day in question, "duly executed according to law, at the prison, shall be published in any newspaper." As what I have to say is not to be published in any newspaper, I trust that I am not violating the law. There seems to be no law for the newspapers, however. On the day of the execution, reporters swarmed around the prison gate and on the roof of the railroad depot. Three minutes after Kemmler was executed editions of the *New York Sun* were for sale on the streets of New York with a full account of the execution. The *Advertiser* came out with a special edition in the morning with wood cuts of the prisoner, of Warden Durston and his wife, of Keeper McNaughton, of the prison entrance, of Kemmler's cell, of the switch board, chair and electrical apparatus, with a few especially poor wood cuts thrown in, of James D. Fish, the bucket house, hospital, &c. It was American enterprise against the law. The success of the first execution cannot be said to be assured. The current first applied was not strong enough and was turned off too soon. At the convulsive gasps of the prisoner, the current was turned on a second and again a third time, and if the prisoner was conscious at that time, he undoubtedly suffered cruel and unusual punishment. These things were exaggerated by the newspapers and the first impression of the civilized world was that hanging was better. The second thought has been, I think, to reserve final judgment in the matter until another trial of the electric current, if the lawyers shall allow another to be made. Altogether this result of the effort to kill the criminal without hurting him has not been such as to afford much encouragement to the reformer sentimentally inclined.

I notice that Warden Durston has been invited to lecture on death by electricity, by the White Chapel Club of Chicago. This is as grim as the quotation which the newspapers put in the mouth of Kemmler, "I'm going ohm, to dynamo."

On August 12 the first passenger train ran over the Ithaca, Auburn & Western Railroad to Ithaca. What we have gained by the connection is offset by the loss of the old Ithaca, Auburn & Western, which ran to Venice and Genoa. Train service on the latter road was stopped in January and in April the company commenced to take up the rails and the ties.

On the 16th of August the *Morning Dispatch* stopped publication for three days. It resumed publication, however, and announced that it was still alive. It continued to be published until September 9, when it had a relapse and finally gave up the ghost and refused to be resurrected as a morning paper. A successor appeared later in the *Auburn Daily Herald*, which was issued for the first time on December 2, and sold for one cent a copy. It experienced the fate of the *Dispatch*, and issued its last number on April 20.

On October 29 the Auburn Wagon Co. was closed by the sheriff on executions aggregating over \$40,000. At this same time two judgments for over \$10,000 were docketed against the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. On October 30 E. D. Crowninshield was appointed receiver of the Auburn Wagon Co. The creditors of the E. D. Clapp Manufacturing Co. agreed to an extension of the time of payment on the indebtedness of that company and under the management of the creditors the company resumed business.

On the 19th of November it was announced that the American Harvester Co. had been formed in Illinois, with a capital stock of \$35,000,000; the object being an amalgamation of all manufactories of mowers and reapers in this country under one management. D. M. Osborne & Co. of this city were included among the organizations represented

in the new combination. On December 29 a committee representing the American Harvester Co. visited Auburn and looked over the plant here. Great interest was excited among our citizens and the employes as to the probable outcome of this visit, and speculation was rife as to whether the plant in this city would be closed or not. This continued until the 9th of January, when it was announced that the American Harvester Co. had died prematurely because of its illegality.

In November the W. C. T. U. established a coffee house on State street in the Avery block, where temperate meals can be had at reasonable rates.

On November 21 over 200 men sat down to a banquet at the Central Presbyterian Church. It was entitled by the local editor of the *Advertiser*, "An Evening Without an Eve."

About the middle of January evangelistic services were commenced; the pastors of the various churches exchanging pulpits on Sunday evening. Later Dr. William J. McKee conducted services each day for several weeks at the First Presbyterian Church, which were largely attended. At St. Mary's Church a mission was conducted for the last two weeks of February by Fathers Younon, Gleason and Murphy. Meetings were held at five o'clock in the morning and at other hours during the day and evening. It was estimated that fully 3,000 people were present at the service on March 1st. So great was the faith in the power of these missionaries that the sick and deformed came to be touched by them, thinking they would be healed. The missionaries, however, disclaimed any such power.

During the winter Professor Riggs of the seminary and the Rev. Mr. Houghton, the Rev. Mr. Hemenway and Mr. Blakeslee decided to visit Palestine. Their departure was accompanied by receptions and gifts from their friends. They arrived safely in Europe and are now probably viewing

Jerusalem by the new electric light which has just been planted in that city. In this connection it may be stated that a Cayuga county artist, William B. Gifford, has made a study of scenes in Palestine and has painted two very luminous paintings, one of Jerusalem and one of the Sea of Galilee, both of which were exhibited at Trowbridge & Jennings's store during the winter.

On February 27 the historic mansion of our president was again thrown open to members of this society and their friends, and a delightful evening was spent. President Seward delivered the fourteenth annual address and two papers were read. One was a historical romance in seven chapters entitled "The Origin of the Nampa Image," by our vice-president. The action of the romance covered many æons and the characters and incidents were on a mastodonic scale. It was pleasant to learn that the Dutch names were of such remote antiquity. The other paper was by the artist F. B. Carpenter, entitled "A Day with Governor Seward at Auburn in 1870," and was read by Mr. O'Brien. It was filled with anecdotes and sayings of Governor Seward, and was listened to with close attention by the large audience who were present.

On March 5 a communication was received by Mayor Wheeler from Mrs. Martha Munsterman of Vincennes, Ind., in which she claims, as heir of the Van Duzen estate, to own the entire city of Auburn, but offers magnanimously to settle on payment of \$1500, either by New York draft or in large bills. "Of course," says the claimant, "it will cost the city considerable more if I am forced to press my claims in court." The matter was referred by the Common Council to the committee on burying grounds. The Historical Society might look into it. In this connection I note that the Anneke Jans Bogardus estate is being reviewed again. It is now in the hands of John Rosecrans, Esq., of this city, who represents a few of the alleged 500 heirs.

On March 5 Commissioner White stuck his foot through the newly frescoed ceiling in the First Methodist Church in the interest of science. He intended to drop a pendulum from the ventilator in the center, to demonstrate the revolution of the earth on its axis.

On April 8 and 9 the Woman's Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions held its annual meeting in Auburn.

TRIALS.

Several trials excited considerable interest during the year. On September 16 the case of Eliza Thompson was brought to the attention of the public. She had been in jail for some nine months for refusing to answer questions as to what she had done with some \$600, which it was claimed her brother had entrusted to her care. A writ of *habeas corpus* was procured from Judge Underwood to test the validity of the orders upon which she was incarcerated. After due consideration it was decided that the process on which she was held was invalid and she was released. She was immediately re-arrested, however, charged by her brother with grand larceny. She was tried on this charge in December and found guilty. She persisted to the last in refusing to tell where the money was. A strange case of a woman's obstinacy.

On November 8 charges were preferred against Officer Lightfoot for intoxication and irregular conduct. A long trial was had before the Board of Charities and Police. The issue seemed to be the Irishman against the negro. On January 3 a decision was made finding that Lightfoot was not intoxicated, but was guilty of a violation of section 4 of the police rules and regulations. A fine of loss of thirty days' pay was imposed.

During the week beginning March 23, at Utica, occurred the trial of Ex-Judge William E. Hughitt, charged with making false statements as president of the First National Bank.

No trial has elicited such intense interest in Auburn in many years. Forty witnesses were sworn for the government and twelve for the defense. After deliberating four hours and taking twenty ballots, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. In this the verdict of the jury coincided with that of the people of Auburn and on the day following the acquittal Judge Hughitt received an enthusiastic welcome from his friends and neighbors.

CENSUS.

I must not omit to mention the census which was taken in June. The population reported for Auburn at first was 23,000. In April of this year Superintendent Porter placed the figures at 25,858, including about 1400 convicts. Having serious doubts as to the reliability of the figures first announced, the Board of Trade, under the leadership of its secretary, completed a census in the fall, showing that there were 26,052 people within the city limits. In this connection it may be said that all of the large cities were dissatisfied with the census. A new census was taken in New York City under the direction of Mayor Grant, which showed an increase of 200,000 over the government census. The result was spread before Superintendent Porter and a demand made for a re-enumeration. After an acrimonious correspondence between Mr. Porter and Governor Hill, the question became one of political advantage and Superintendent Porter denied the request. The census for the whole country foots up 62,662,250, against 50,155,785 in 1880; an increase of 24.86% for the decade as against an increase of 35 to 36% for every decade prior from 1810 to 1860.

In our own state, Buffalo, Rochester and Binghamton show the largest rate of increase. Rochester going from 90,000 to 140,000 and Binghamton from 18,000 to 36,000.

POLITICS.

It has been an off year in politics with not a few surprises. On May 17, 1890, the convention to nominate candidates for the school election resulted in the nomination of the candidates of the Central Labor Union, and at the election held on May 20 Charles P. McCarthy, Wm. A. Hosmer and Roderick White were elected.

On November 4 occurred the first general election at which the Australian method of voting, known in this state as the Saxton Ballot Reform, was tried for the first time. Every good citizen seemed pleased with the new method. There was a notable absence of tobacco smoke and the ward politicians had an opportunity to stay at home and mind their own business. As to results the election was more gratifying to Democrats than to Republicans.

The vote on congressman in the city of Auburn was a tie. In this district Mr. Payne received a majority of 2614, about half the usual majority. The Democrats gained a majority of 121 in the next House of Representatives, and captured the Assembly in New York by a majority of two. The Democrats succeeded in nearly every northern state. In Kansas and South Dakota the Farmers' Alliance elected a majority of the state legislatures. This party has suddenly sprung into prominence and will have an influence in legislation unless good crops should again bless our western country and make the farmer a little more contented. The strife did not end with election. In Connecticut Luzon M. Morris, the Democratic candidate, received a plurality of 597. As the constitution of Connecticut requires a majority, this threw the election into the legislature of which the lower house was Democratic and the upper house Republican. A dead-lock ensued with the result of Governor Bulkley holding over until a successor was elected, which has not yet occurred. The matter has been carried to the courts. Gov. Hill attempted to settle the struggle by refusing to recognize Gov. Bulkley's requisition for a criminal.

In Nebraska a big contest was begun to test the election of James E. Boyd, Democrat, as Governor, and the other state officials, who were Republican, on the ground of conspiracy, fraud and illegal voting and that Boyd was not a citizen. Boyd was finally recognized as Governor, but the question was carried to the Supreme Court, which has just decided against Boyd, and Gov. Thayer, the former governor, holds over.

The Farmers' Alliance had a large majority in the Kansas legislature and elected W. A. Peffer to succeed John J. Ingalls in the United States Senate.

In South Dakota, after a long struggle, the Rev. James H. Kyle, a Congregational minister, was elected to the United States Senate. This marks the advent of the Prohibitionist to the Senate. Whether cold tea will be prohibited remains to be seen.

There was also long balloting in the Illinois legislature. The Democrats finally elected Gov. Palmer through the aid of the three Farmers' Alliance men.

The growth of the Farmers' Alliance during the year has been rapid. It has shown its growth by the results in the western states and by the success of the first annual convention which was held at Ocala, Florida, and was largely attended. Judging from its principles the Farmers' Alliance is the legitimate offspring of the Greenback party, is in fact the Rag Baby grown to maturity.

The spring election in Auburn showed that there was considerable undertow left from the political wave in the fall. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by David Wadsworth, Jr., for Mayor, was elected, with the exception of City Clerk, Robert J. Carson, Republican, being elected to that office. Wadsworth's plurality was 675. The Democrats also elected six out of ten supervisors.

In Rome, Rochester, Elmira, Utica, Newburgh and Plattsburgh there were Republican majorities at the spring elections.

On March 5 a general election took place in Canada. The interest there in this election was intense. The issue was reciprocity with this country, the Liberals being in favor of unrestricted reciprocity, and the Conservatives either opposed or in favor of limited reciprocity. The Conservatives under the leadership of Sir John Macdonald obtained a small majority in the new parliament.

CONGRESS.

The 4th of March closed the record of the 51st Congress. The close of the session was enlivened by singing, the Republicans joining in "Marching through Georgia" and the Democrats singing the Doxology. The 51st Congress appropriated about \$1,000,000,000, and so has been called the "billion dollar congress," this amount being from two to three hundred million dollars above the average. The question of the surplus is thus disposed of for the present. The first session lasted ten months, or to October 1. The main contest was over the McKinley tariff bill, which was hotly debated. As finally passed its provisions may be briefly summarized as follows: It raised the tariff generally on manufactured articles, lowered the duty on sugar, making it free below sixteen Dutch Standard, gave a bounty to producers of sugar, simplified and lowered the duty on tobacco and provided for reciprocity with such countries as the president should make treaties with for that purpose. Pursuant to the provisions as to reciprocity treaties, Secretary Blaine negotiated and completed one with the United States of Brazil and, the President having made proclamation, it went into effect on the first day of April. Two other measures provoked much debate and great diversity of opinion, free coinage of silver and the election bill. A bill for the free coinage of silver passed the Senate in the first session of this Congress and also in the second session. The House of Representatives proved in this case to be the more conserva-

tive body. It forced a compromise measure with the Senate in the first session by which the United States purchases 4,500,000 ounces of silver bullion per month, for which it issues treasury notes payable in coin. This act went into effect July 14, 1890, and the new notes are gradually getting into circulation. By this the act for the compulsory coinage of the eighty cent dollar was repealed. The government has enough of them on hand to supply the needs of this generation. The free coinage bill in the second session was defeated in a preliminary skirmish in the House.

The election bill was a strict party measure, being pushed by the Republican majority on the one hand and resisted by the Democratic minority on the other. It passed the House at the first session and was immediately taken up by the Senate at the beginning of the second session. There it soon became a question as to which side could tire the other out. The Democratic senators talked against time to such an extent that the 17th of January was said to be a *dies non* so far as the senate is concerned. Having sat all night from January 16th and until after 10 o'clock of the 17th, the question came up as to the date of sitting. The chair decided that as they were still sitting on the 16th and that as the time at which the session of the 17th began, viz., 10 o'clock, had passed, there would be no 17th. It was during this session that Senator Faulkner of West Virginia held the floor for twelve hours. He did not seem to hold the senators, however, as the sergent-at-arms was busy all night rallying the ill and indisposed in order to keep a quorum. The struggle was settled finally on January 26 in favor of the Democrats, who were aided by three or four recalcitrant Republicans, and the bill was shelved for the session.

One of the most important acts of this congress was the passage of a bill designed to lighten the pressure of business upon the U. S. Supreme Court and relieve its congested calendar. Subordinate courts of appeal are established in each

circuit and the right of appeal from these courts to the U. S. Supreme Court is restricted to a certain class of cases. An international copyright bill was passed at the close of the session. The bill as drawn is designed to protect the American publishers as well as the American author. Three bills were passed which will disburse a large amount of money, viz.: The dependent pension bill, the French spoliation act, making restitution for damage to American vessels by the French prior to 1800, and the direct tax bill. Under this last act the state of New York has received \$2,225,000 into its treasury. We must not forget to mark this Congress as having, under the leadership of Speaker Reed, taken a new and decided stand against parliamentary obstruction.

During the year two new states were added to the union. Wyoming was admitted by the U. S. Senate on June 27 and Idaho on July 1. Both bills were signed by the President.

During the last month the President has been "swinging around the circle" preparatory to a re-nomination in 1892.

On October 6 the 61st Conference of the Mormon Church decided to abolish polygamy. That removes a plank from the Republican platform.

On April 14, at Milwaukee, Wis., met the first Whist Congress. The congress formulated thirty-nine articles for the guidance and instruction of whist devotees.

STRIKES.

Capital and labor have had their usual disagreements. During the year in this country there were several small strikes and one large one. Our neighboring city of Rochester had two conflicts. One on the part of shoe manufacturers who determined not to be dictated to by labor organizations and refused to employ those who would not submit to their conditions of employment. A similar struggle was had in the same city among the cloak makers. On

April 2 an uprising of the coke miners occurred near Pittsburgh, Pa. In an encounter between them and the deputy sheriffs eleven men were killed and twenty-two wounded. On June 25, a strike was inaugurated on the Illinois Central and the road was tied up for about a week.

The great strike of the year began on August 8, when Assembly 246 of the Knights of Labor demanded of the New York Central officials that certain workmen who had been discharged should be reinstated. H. Walter Webb, the 3rd Vice-President, refused to comply with this demand. Thereupon all the Knights of Labor in the employ of this corporation were called upon to strike; "Webster's Dictionary" being the talismanic word which called them out. The tie-up at first was complete, as the switchmen went out with the rest. Gradually enough men were secured to run the passenger trains, and by the 16th the New York Central had demonstrated its ability to run itself regardless of strikers.

Mr. Powderly then appeared on the scene and offered to arbitrate. As there was nothing to arbitrate, Mr. Webb refused to entertain the proposition. The master-workmen then endeavored to bring into the strike the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, the Brotherhood of Conductors and of Trainmen. A meeting was held at Terre Haute, Indiana, at which it was resolved, while expressing sympathy for the strikers, not to help them by extending the strike. On September 1 an investigation was made by the state board of arbitration into the causes of the strike. On this investigation it appeared that the men originally discharged were discharged for incompetence and not because they were Knights of Labor. The strike being over many of the men applied for reinstatement. The company however refused to make places by discharging those who had been newly hired or who had stood by them in the time of need. In many cases the wives of the strikers came with tears in their eyes begging for the employment of their husbands. The company,

however, was inexorable and later on, having become satisfied, by the correspondence between the chiefs of the Knights of Labor which came to light during the investigation, that the organization was arrayed against them, on October 2 issued an order refusing to employ any Knight of Labor. President Depew, on arriving home from Europe, sustained the management of the road in his absence and declined to discuss back numbers with a committee of the strikers.

In England a labor commission consisting of twenty-six members, with Lord Hartington as chairman, was appointed by the Queen in April. Emperor William of Germany has taken a great interest in the labor question and is revolving in his mind some plans of relief and reform. These movements on the part of the powers that be seem to have a quieting effect and the 1st of May passed with but few strikes or violent demonstrations. The question is a very broad one and difficult to solve. At a socialist congress held at Halle, Germany, in October, a resolution was adopted declaring strikes and boycotts the indispensable weapons of the labor class.

CAPITAL.

Outside of its relations with labor, it has been a trying year for capital. While failures have not been more numerous, in magnitude they are far in excess of the previous year. The large failures were principally of bankers or merchants in New York City, of which I shall speak presently.

In the west capital has become cautious owing to the sentiment of semi-repudiation encouraged by the Farmers' Alliance movement and having its basis in the discontent caused by two years of poor crops. As a result there have been numerous foreclosures. The *New York Times*, speaking of the situation, put it concisely by saying that the main amusement and occupation of the Kansas farmer winter evenings was to read his mortgage by the light of his corn-fed fire. During the week November 10 to 15, there was a

panic on the New York Stock Exchange. Values melted away rapidly. One man, James Struthers, died on the floor of the exchange from the excitement. Several large failures occurred: C. M. Whitney & Co., Gallaudet & Co., Decker, Howell & Co. in New York and Barker Bros. in Philadelphia. The real cause for this appeared later when it was found that the great house of Baring Brothers of London was in difficulty. This great house which did a commercial as well as a banking business had become heavily loaded with securities of the Argentine Republic for which it could not find a market. It consequently sold American stocks and this selling, together with the stringent money market caused by the large purchases of goods before the McKinley tariff bill went into effect, combined to make the panic in Wall street. Money was quoted as high as $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per diem, or over 180 per cent per annum. Two New York banks were affected by the panic, the North American and the North River. The former weathered the storm, but a receiver was appointed for the North River Bank. The situation in London changed for the better as soon as the real situation was known. The Bank of England guaranteed the obligations of Baring Brothers to the extent of £15,000,000 and the Bank of France loaned the Bank of England 15,000,000 francs to ease the situation. The New York bank presidents held a meeting and voted to issue Clearing House certificates to tide over the difficulty.

INDIANS.

About the middle of November an excitement broke out among the Sioux Indians of South Dakota, known as the Messiah craze. Hunger and want, occasioned by continued imposition on the part of the agency officers, is probably largely responsible for the uneasiness which occasioned this outbreak. It is said that milch cows would be promised the Indians but not delivered, and when inferior

cows were given them, the Indians would exclaim, "There's that same old cow." The agitation began at the Pine Ridge and Rosebud agencies, but spread to the Indian Territory. The Indians believed that an Indian Messiah was coming to wipe the whites from the face of the earth. The Messiah was expected to come when the grass was about two inches high in the spring. An accompaniment of the Messiah craze was the ghost dance. The dance was performed by half naked bucks around a high pole ornamented with wolf masks and eagle feathers. The leading chiefs used this excitement to stir up war against the whites and serious results were expected. General Miles was dispatched to the northwest and took command. As Sitting Bull was the center of disaffection, Gen. Miles determined to arrest him, and he authorized Buffalo Bill to make the arrest. On December 16 a detachment of cavalry was sent and the arrest made. Sitting Bull's friends attempted to rescue him and Sitting Bull was killed, with a number of others. "God Almighty made me; God Almighty did not make me an agency Indian, and I'll fight and die fighting before any white man can make me an agency Indian," was Sitting Bull's declaration. Sitting Bull is said to have received \$150 from a photographer for the privilege of taking his picture, and he received \$10 apiece for the perpendicular penstrokes which served for his autograph.

On December 30 a battle occurred at Wounded Knee in which about 300 Indians were killed. Col. Forsythe, who was in command, did all he could to prevent a conflict. On January 17 a conference took place between the principal Indian chiefs and the white leaders. A feast was indulged in of hot coffee and boiled dog. The council closed in the best good humor. The chiefs present were Standing Soldier, American Horse, Standing Bear, Fast Thunder, Spotted Horse, White Bird, Bad Wound, of the Ogallalas, and of the Brules Short Bull, Hole in his Pants, High Pipe and Two Strikes. We might infer from the last name that the

national game was played by the Indians. In connection with these Indian names, I have heard it stated that the Indian babe is named by its father from the first thing he sees on going to the tent opening after the babe is born.

THE RING.

The prize fights during the year have been numerous and well attended.

On January 14, at New Orleans, Jack Dempsey and Bob FitzSimmons, of New Zealand, contended for the international middle weight championship. Over four thousand leading citizens were present.

Alexander Brewster, one of the ablest and most respected citizens of New Orleans, acted as referee. The gate receipts were \$30,000. In forty-nine minutes, after thirteen rounds, the New Zealander laid Dempsey out with a broken nose, sore ribs and a generally bruised and battered condition. FitzSimmons has now won seventeen consecutive battles and is said to be a whirlwind, a terrific hitter, a two handed fighter, no middle weight like him.

On February 18, at Minneapolis, Minn., occurred a fight of the light weights, Danny Needham, of St. Paul, and Tom Ryan, of Chicago. It was witnessed by 1,500 people who paid \$10 apiece for the privilege. It is reported that many legislators, particularly Farmers' Alliance men, were present. Needham was knocked out in the seventy-sixth round.

On March 13 Jake Kilrain, of Baltimore, knocked out George Godfrey (colored), of Boston, at San Francisco, after fighting forty-four rounds.

On April 1 a fight occurred at Troy, N. Y., between the so-called feather weights Dixon and McCarthy. They weighed less than 115 lbs. each. Seats sold as high as \$20. Judge Griffith restrained the sheriff from interfering with the fight.

WORLD'S FAIR.

The World's Fair commission have made progress during the year. On September 20 a dinner was given to the commissioners by Potter Palmer at Chicago, at which Mr. Gorton W. Allen, commissioner from this state, made an effective speech.

A site at Jackson Park, seven miles south of the center of the city, has been selected, and the various states have begun to make appropriations for the state exhibits. The President has given out invitations to the different nations to be present in 1893. Great Britain, Spain, France and Italy have signified their intention to accept.

In this connection I note that Alexander Tagliaferro has written to the directors of the World's Fair that he has discovered a skeleton and some ashes in Caesar's camp near Alexandria which he affirms to be those of Cleopatra. He thinks it would be an interesting exhibit in 1893 and offers it to the directors for \$60,000, free on board at Alexandria. If the directors went into the business they could probably get quite a collection of dead saints and sinners. The coffin of St. Francis Xavier was opened in January at Goa. A great crowd of church dignitaries were present and a great rush took place to get a chance to kiss the dried feet of the saint. Cleopatra and St. Francis Xavier may have been fascinating in their lives, but "alas, poor Yorick, my gorge rises at it."

There has been a revival of interest in Cleopatra. In Paris, and later in this country, Madame Bernhardt has given a rendering of Antony's enslaver as depicted by Sardou. At the close of 1890 Mrs. Langtry followed suit in a gorgeously spectacular representation of Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra. In New York City Fanny Davenport appeared in the same play.

MONUMENTS.

Several monuments have been erected during the year to perpetuate the memory of those who achieved fame in their life.

On May 29 the statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee was unveiled at Richmond, Va. A eulogistic oration was delivered by Col. Archer Anderson. The statue is of bronze, designed by M. Mercie of Paris. It may be noted that the birthday of Gen. Lee, January 19, has been made a public holiday by law in the state of Virginia.

On May 30 the corner stone of the Washington Memorial Arch was laid in Washington Square, New York City. The principal address was delivered by George William Curtis.

On September 20 a bronze statue of Horace Greeley was unveiled in front of the Tribune Building in New York City. On April 10, of this year, it was just fifty years since the first issue of the *Tribune* was printed, and a semi-centennial celebration was had, with orations by Depew, McKinley and others.

On October 30 a monument to those who perished in the *Jeanette* exploring expedition of 1881 was unveiled in the Naval Academy cemetery at Annapolis.

On March 2 occurred the one hundredth anniversary of the death of John Wesley. A statue to his honor was unveiled in front of City Hall Chapel, London.

On May 13, at Milwaukee, a statue of Henry Bergh, founder of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was unveiled.

STANLEY.

On July 12 Henry M. Stanley, the explorer of the Dark Continent, was joined in matrimony to Miss Dorothy Tennant. The ceremony was performed by the Very Rev. George Bradley, D. D., Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. Frederick William Farrar, D. D., F. R. S., Archbishop of Westminster, and the Right Rev. William Boyd Carpenter, D. D., Lord Bishop of Ripon. One would have supposed that Mr. Stanley would have preferred the simple ceremony of blood-brotherhood to all this fuss and flutter.

On November 6 Mr. Stanley and wife and mother-in-law landed at New York, and he proceeded to enlighten this continent on the subject of the Dark Continent. At about the same time charges were made in the London papers that Stanley knowingly left the rear column without sufficient provisions and commanded by a headstrong, incapable commander. A good deal of jealousy seems to animate the controversy and it is difficult to say where the truth lies. Mr. Stanley lectured in the principal cities of the country and took away with him \$110,000 for his hundred lectures. His wife was no doubt an additional attraction and Mr. Stanley can truthfully say that marriage is not a failure.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The United States has been at peace with the nations of the world. The doors of Janus have consequently been closed. They have trembled on their hinges once or twice, however. Mr. Blaine has vexed his diplomatic soul with correspondence with Lord Salisbury and the Marquis di Rudini, and diplomatic incidents connected therewith caused the warlike vibrations.

BEHRING SEA.

The dispute with Great Britain is over the question of providing a game law for Behring Sea. The discussion has taken a wide range and has lasted some time, without result as yet. Unless it is soon settled by diplomacy, the chances are that it will be settled by the complete extinction of the seal in Behring Sea. Mr. Blaine and Lord Salisbury have about agreed to arbitrate. They still differ somewhat as to the precise language of the propositions to be arbitrated, but they will probably get that settled in the course of another year.

On the 12th of January a flank movement was made by the Canadian government in the form of a motion in the Supreme Court of the United States by Joseph H. Choate as

counsel for Thomas Howard Cooper, a British subject and owner of the schooner *W. P. Sayward*, which had been captured by the U. S. revenue cutter *Rush*. He asked for a writ of Prohibition, directed to the district judge of Alaska, restraining condemnation proceedings; the object being to bring before the court the whole Behring Sea controversy. The Attorney General on the part of the government demurred to the jurisdiction of the court. After taking time to consider the matter, the court decided that it had jurisdiction. Argument on the merits of the case has been postponed to October. On the whole, it is a shrewd move on the part of the English statesman. If the Supreme Court takes cognizance of the whole question and decides against Lord Salisbury's contention, it is not binding on England, while if the court should decide in favor of the English position, American statesmen are beaten on their own ground.

While this diplomatic war has been progressing I note that on July 29 the U. S. cutter *Rush* arrived at Auga Island, Alaska, and distributed the President's message against the killing of seals. It seemed to have no more effect, however, than the famous proclamation of William the Testy against the anti-pumpkinist Yankees.

NEW ORLEANS.

The other diplomatic dispute was with Italy. On October 15, at midnight, David C. Hennesey, Chief of Police in New Orleans, was shot down by three men supposed to be Italians of the Mafia Society, which the chief had expressed a determination to suppress. A number of Italians were arrested, indicted and tried for aiding and abetting this assassination. A trial was had and the jury acquitted them. Public opinion in New Orleans alleged that the jury had been bribed by the Mafia Society. A meeting of citizens was called. They met near the statue of Henry Clay. Short addresses were made by leading citizens and then headed by Major Par-

kerson, a prominent lawyer, they made their way to the jail, broke down the barriers and shot, hung and clubbed to death eleven Italians who were there confined.

Public opinion has been divided as to the justice or necessity of this act of lynching. Peanut Joe, when interviewed, thought it might do to kill one man for another but to kill eleven for one, in his opinion, was not in proper proportion. The *London Times*, the most conservative paper in the world, rather justified the lynching, holding that there may be occasions when society has to fall back on the principle of force and that in this case the Mafia Society had gained such a hold over administration of justice as to make the regular procedure inoperative. American papers for the most part took the view that the lynching was unjustifiable, that one wrong cannot be remedied by another.

The Italian government immediately demanded that the federal government should bring the guilty parties to justice and indemnify relatives of the victims. Secretary Blaine replied that he had written the Governor of Louisiana and that the matter would be investigated by the authorities of that state. This reply was not satisfactory to the Italian government and on March 31, Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, was recalled, leaving Italian interests in charge of Signor Imperiali. On April 15 Secretary Blaine replied more at length, disclaiming liability for damages, unless some connivance or neglect on the part of the local government is proved, and maintained that resident aliens have no greater right under our law than citizens. The grand jury, which investigated the matter, found that the jury by which the Italians were tried had been bribed and indicted the alleged bribers. No indictment was found against those who took part in the lynching.

The fear of war, which at first prevailed, soon passed away. The Secretary of State was no doubt braced up by the offer of the mountaineers of Montana of their services and by the

dispatch of 100,000 cowboys in Kansas who telegraphed that they would like to spend the summer in Roma. The English papers paid a compliment to Yankee genius by intimating that if war broke out it would be a good chance for us to get a good navy by capturing the Italian men-of-war.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

While all the rest of the world has been at peace, the chronic revolutionary spirit upon this continent has been displayed during the year in Central America, in Chili, and in the Argentine Republic.

In Central America war broke out in July between Guatemala and San Salvador. General Ezeta was placed in command of the troops of San Salvador and President Barillas commanded those of Guatemala. The Guatemalians assumed the aggressive, but were completely surprised at the resistance offered by the Salvadorians and incontinently retreated. The loss of life was forty or fifty. The next move for the Salvadorians was to invade Guatemala, which they accordingly did. They completely defeated the army of Guatemala. On August 25 a treaty of peace was signed at the city of Guatemala, and on August 29 by President Ezeta of San Salvador. The success of this treaty was said to be due to the American and Spanish ministers. A few days later, General Barrundia, who had taken an active part in inciting rebellion in Guatemala was shot on board the Pacific Mail steamer *Acapulco*, at San Jose. The Guatemalian authorities had boarded the ship to demand the arrest of Barrundia. A fight took place and Barrundia was killed. Thereupon Secretary Tracy dismissed Commander Reiter, who was in charge of the war ship *Thetis*, for the reason that he did not protect Barrundia; and Secretary Blaine recalled Minister Mizner who gave to the Guatemalian authorities permission to arrest Barrundia. Several complicated questions have arisen over this affair, giving rise to a debate in congress.

CHILI.

In Chili a revolution has been in progress since January. It seems to be a contest between President Jose Manuel Balmaceda on the one hand and the Chilian congress on the other. Chili has had a republican form of government since 1833, but one singular feature in it is that each president names his successor. The present president, it is alleged, was working the office for his own emolument and the congress determined to change the law by which a president could name his successor. Balmaceda objected, and in January the congress withheld the appropriations. The president issued a manifesto declaring himself to be the sole representative of the people. The issue having been made, the army stood by the president and the navy by the insurgents. Several battles have been fought with varying success. The insurgents have organized a provisional government and made negotiations for peaceful settlement, which have been rejected by Balmaceda. Lately the insurgents tried covertly to obtain arms and supplies from our shores. On being discovered, they left in a hurry, and it is supposed that our ship *Charleston* is now in pursuit.

ARGENTINE CONFEDERATION.

In the Argentine Confederation a military revolt against the government of Dr. Celman, the President, who was accused of extravagance and malversation, made the streets of Buenos Ayers the scene of civil conflict and went far to shatter the tottering credit of the state. The President, for a moment triumphant, was in the end abandoned by his colleagues and forced to resign. Since then the Confederation has been at peace, but the shock to credit has been disastrous. Several of the theories of the Farmers' Alliance have there had a practical test, with the result that gold has advanced to a premium of 284. Argentine securities, for which it could not find a market, forced the great house of

Baring to the wall and so was the proximate cause of the financial crisis in November.

BRAZIL.

A better word may be spoken of the United States of Brazil (the name of that new republic). It has perfected a constitution patterned after that of the United States of America. The country is divided into states with their governments, while the central government is divided into the judicial, legislative and executive branches, as with us, and the legislature consists of two houses.

AUSTRALIA.

The influence of the United States constitution is seen also in the draft of the constitution for the Australian commonwealth, just completed at Sidney, and which, if adopted, will unite the five provinces of Australia and New Zealand under one government. The main points of difference between this proposed constitution and our own are that the crown appoints a governor general. The states choose their governors by vote of the legislatures and cabinet ministers sit in the congress, or parliament. It seems a fitting close to the centennial celebrations of this country that two great nations, one in the new world and one in the old, should adopt as a model for their imitation the constitution framed at Philadelphia in 1787.

JAPAN.

Japan also, progressing in every other direction, has not been behind in adopting a new model for its government. Having a monarchy and an hereditary nobility, its new constitution is more similar to that of Great Britain than our own.

The new constitution vests the government in an imperial diet composed of two houses, an upper and a lower house. In the lower house sit three hundred members chosen by an electorate limited to such adult males as pay \$15 annual taxes.

The upper house is chosen by classes, each class choosing its own representative. Nine members of the imperial family sit in the upper house, together with twenty-one marquises and forty-five members chosen by the fifteen highest tax-payers in an imperial city; also certain members whom the Mikado appoints as legislators for life.

On July 1 occurred the first election and on November 29 met the first parliament in Japan, the first representative assembly on Asiatic soil. Over 90% of the voting population cast their ballots. Of those chosen for the lower house last July there were 125 farmers, 36 business men, 1 manufacturer, 24 lawyers, 16 journalists; 11 are pronounced Christians, who secured their seats in the teeth of the organized opposition of the Buddhists; 20 or 30 others are friendly to Christianity.

In contrast with the swift step of progress in Japan, I have to record that on March 5, at Peking, China, the Emperor Kuangsu received in solemn audience the members of the different diplomatic corps who happened to be in Peking on that day. This may seem a simple thing, but it is a new step in Chinese history. As has been said, "it is a prophetic symbol of a complete reform in the political theory of seclusion, which has heretofore shut China in as regards the rest of the world behind her legendary wall."

ENGLAND.

In England the past year may be fairly called a Parnell year, but if a prophecy may be hazarded it is the last year in which Parnell will maintain a position of so much importance in the public eye.

On November 5 the famous divorce case of O'Shea vs. O'Shea, in which Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell was co-respondent, was called in the divorce court, before Mr. Justice Butt and a jury. To the surprise of the friends and foes alike of

Mr. Parnell he did not appear, but suffered the evidence against him to go uncontradicted.

This public exposition of private immorality caused a revulsion in the minds of English home rulers, who were in alliance with the Irish nationalists, and public sentiment demanded the withdrawal of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of his party. This found expression, however, only in hints and surmises and it was generally thought that Mr. Parnell would retire of his own accord, but when parliament assembled, on November 25, Mr. Parnell presented himself as a candidate for leader of the party and was elected without opposition. Later, however, a letter from Mr. Gladstone to Justin McCarthy was read expressing the feeling of several Unionists. Thirty-eight Parnellite members thereupon signed a request for Mr. Parnell to convene a meeting of the nationalists. This Mr. Parnell declined to do at first. Afterwards a meeting was held and a stirring scene ensued.

On November 29, when it had become manifest by the meetings of the Irish party that there was a majority against him, Mr. Parnell issued a manifesto to the Irish people, in which, without one word in reference to the real issue which centered about his own personal character, he shifted the ground by attacking Mr. Gladstone himself, revealing a confidential interview held with him in the fall of 1889. The statements in the manifesto Mr. Gladstone and Mr. John Morley both declared to be false in many particulars.

This last revelation of character, more than the scandal of the divorce case, set all patriotic Englishmen and Irishmen against Mr. Parnell. It revealed a man of wonderful power and adroitness, but wholly selfish, cold and bent on his own aggrandizement. Henceforth it was only a question of time when Mr. Parnell's hold on Ireland should dwindle and cease. The bulk of the Irish party has continued under the leadership of Justin McCarthy. Mr. Parnell has canvassed Dublin, Sligo and other cities of Ireland, but none

but the mob seem to fall to his support now. At the Kilkenny election, which was the first actual test, Scully, Mr. Parnell's candidate, was defeated by John Pope Hennessy by over 1000 majority. A majority was also returned against Mr. Parnell's candidate at Sligo.

On September 18 John Dillon and William O'Brien, members of the Irish party, were arrested charged with inciting tenants not to pay rent. They gave bail for their appearance and later escaped to France, and thence they came to this country to solicit subscriptions. The split in the Irish party occurred in their absence. They returned to France and thence to Ireland to serve out the term of their sentence.

The Queen received a visit in June from her daughter the Dowager Empress of Germany and later from the German Emperor, who stayed a few days prior to his departure for Heligoland when he took part (August 9) in the official transfer of the island from England to Germany. This transfer was made in pursuance of a treaty between England and Germany, the details of which were made public on June 18. The treaty settled the rights and limited the territory and sphere of influence of these two nations on the east coast of Africa, and transferred to Germany the small island of Heligoland. England obtained the protectorate of the island of Zanzibar. Mr. Stanley, presumably the best expert on the subject, says that it is a good treaty for England.

During the year the Newfoundland French shore question has been a source of anxiety to the British government. In 1713 Newfoundland came into England's possession as a result of war with France. In the treaty of Utrecht it was stipulated that the French might have a monopoly in the fisheries on a certain part of the island known as the French shore. Everything went well until the French commenced to catch lobsters and can them. Immediately the Newfound-

landers proclaimed the treaty violated, as lobsters were not fish. They tried retaliation in the form of a bait act which practically paralyzed the French fishing. England then took the matter in hand and in 1889 established a *modus vivendi*, by which all lobster factories which had been erected prior to July 1, 1889, should be allowed to stand, but any new factories should be closed.

In defiance of this a Mr. Baird set up a lobster factory at St. George's Bay on the French shore. In June, 1890, his establishment was seized and closed by Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of the British Corvette *Emerald*. Mr. Baird then began suit against Walker for wrongful seizure of property and a verdict was rendered in his favor. This virtually overruled British authority. In the meantime Lord Knutsford introduced a bill in Parliament providing for a form of arbitration, to which the colonists are opposed, and on April 23 of this year they made known their objections to the House of Lords in the presence of a brilliant assembly of nobility. The premier Sir William Whiteway read a paper stating the position of the colonists.

In April occurred a massacre of British troops at Manipur on the borders of British India. A hitherto nameless Lieutenant Grant, only thirty years of age, marched with eighty men to the scene of the massacre and defeated 4,000 Manipurs.

In ecclesiastical circles, the chief event was the judgment delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury in the prosecution of Dr. King, Bishop of Lincoln, for ritualistic practices. The proceedings were instituted in 1888 by the church association, and on February 14, 1889, his trial was commenced at Lambeth Palace. On November 21, 1890, judgment was delivered finding Dr. King guilty of some of the charges, but acquitting him on the main issue.

The death of Mrs. Booth, the mother of the Salvation Army, and the enormous congregation that flocked to Olym-

pia to attend her burial service, as well as the extraordinary length of the funeral procession, all drew the public attention to that organization. This was increased by the publication of General Booth's book, "In Darkest England, and the Way Out," shortly after his wife's death. In this a series of schemes for the "Submerged Tenth" is formulated, and £100,000 was asked of the public in order to carry out the plan proposed. Although criticized by eminent men like Professor Huxley, Dean Plumptre and others, on January 31 General Booth announced that the £100,000 had been subscribed. Homes for discharged prisoners, work shops, a match factory and numerous food and shelter depots have been opened in London.

On February 13 a woman was killed in the east end of London at a place called the "Swallows Garden," supposed to be another victim of Jack the Ripper. The body was not mutilated, but was found almost immediately after the murder. A sailor by the name of Sadler was arrested by the London police, but whether it is Jack the Ripper remains unsolved. Mutilated parts of another woman were discovered in the "White Chapel district," in March. If this and the murder in February are the work of Jack the Ripper it makes eleven that are laid to his charge. (On April 24 the body of a woman was found disembowelled in New York City. Strenuous efforts were made by the police to trace the murderer, and it is thought that the guilty man has been secured.)

ON THE CONTINENT.

The armed peace which is supposed to be maintained by the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, is still unbroken. The real source of menace to European peace seems to come from Russia. The massing of troops on her frontiers has caused much disquietude and even open prophecies of war. It is supposed that there is a secret alliance between Russia and France, and a fact that gives some color to this is that on

March 26 President Carnot of France was formally presented by the Russian ambassador with the Grand Cordon of the order of St. Andrews. That the relations between France and Germany are still strained is shown by the episodes which marked the visit of the Dowager Empress to Paris in February. The French journals showed the ill-feeling of the people and French artists refused her request to exhibit their works of art at the exhibition in Berlin. The Emperor William did not like this treatment of his mother, and he countermanded orders previously given for the relaxation of the passport system on the French frontiers.

In Russia the Czar and the Jews have had their usual hard time of it, the Jews on account of the harshness of the laws and the rigorous enforcement thereof, and the Czar on account of attempts made upon his life by the Nihilists. The Czar returned without a reply a letter from the Mayor of London protesting against the treatment of the Jews. In April all the Jews in Moscow were ordered to leave the city.

The Czarowitz, I notice, who is making a tour of the world, was nearly assassinated by a Japanese policeman in Kioto a few days since. It must be a serious question to a Czar or Czarowitz whether life is worth living.

Anti-monarchical ideas have spread to Spain and Portugal. Universal suffrage was tried for the first time in Spain last year. In Portugal there is a strong feeling in favor of a republican form of government, combined with a strong hatred of England.

Twice during the year the ministers at Lisbon have fled from office in fear of mob fury. On the last of January there was a revolt at Oporto. In May there was a financial panic at Lisbon. The hatred of England arises from conflicting claims over African territory.

In Holland the succession of Princess Wilhelmine has been settled by law, and Queen Emma, who had been installed as regent during her husband's last days, continues

to govern constitutionally for her daughter. In accordance with treaties Luxembourg, separated from the Dutch crown, becomes an independent neutral state under the Duke of Nassau.

At the close of the year 1890 the general act of the anti-slavery conference was signed by the Dutch minister at Brussels, Holland being the last European power to assent. The United States Senate did not give its assent to the treaty.

The usual tranquillity of Switzerland was disturbed in September by a tempest in a teapot at Bellinzona, where the radicals revolted and forcibly overthrew the conservative government of the Canton Ticino. A new election was held, the revolutionary party succeeding.

In Italy the tremendous taxation necessary to support her army and navy caused discontent with Signor Crispi, the Prime Minister. On proposing a new tax on spirits the last of January he stated that it was necessary to prevent Italy from falling again to her servile condition as regards foreign powers. This phrase caused an uproar and the bill was defeated. Signor Crispi resigned. His resignation was accepted and the Marquis di Rudini was entrusted with the task of forming a cabinet. Since then Bismark has invited Crispi to visit him at Fredericksruhe. "Misery loves company."

Prince Bismark has growled at the government from his retirement at Fredericksruhe. In April he consented to stand as a candidate for election to the Reichstag. He received about 7,500 votes, while the highest of his three competitors was about 4,000. But as he did not receive a majority over all a new election was necessary. He was elected at the second election.

On the 31st of January the resignation of General Count von Waldersee, Chief of Staff in the Prussian army, was accepted, the reason assigned being differences between Waldersee and the Emperor on army questions. It is

rumored that the real cause was the growing influence at court of the wife of Count von Waldersee, an American lady, who has visited in this city.

The Emperor said at a banquet given him the present month, "I alone am master in this country and nobody else." This sounds like the *L'état c'est moi* of Louis XIV.

A great event of the year for Germany and for the world was the publication by Dr. Robert Koch of the results of his investigation of the tubercule bacillus. The first announcement was made on October 31, and was of the discovery of a lymph which was a cure for external tuberculosis and a means of diagnosis and of possible cure of tuberculosis of the lungs. On January 15 Dr. Koch announced the secret of the lymph, viz.: that it was a culture of dead tubercular bacilli in a solution of glycerine. The bacillus produces a ptomaine, or poison, which is destructive of the element in which it works. By injecting some of the product of this bacillus the diseased part becomes necrotic and sloughs off, carrying with it the bacilli which are there at work. The value of Dr. Koch's lymph as a therapeutic remedy for consumption has been questioned by Professor Virchow and Pasteur, and laymen cannot decide the question. But there can be no doubt of the value of the discovery for the interests of science, irrespective of the immediate value of the remedy. We are sure that Dr. Koch is on the right track and that he has opened up a new era in medical science with illimitable chances of discovery of remedies in the future. And as the gift of one generation to another is its legacy of ideas, rather than material possessions, so we place this among the most important of the historical events of the past year. It is to the credit of Emperor William that he showed his appreciation of Dr. Koch by a personal gift of \$250,000, and the same amount to endow a national institute for the treatment of consumptives. He also bestowed on Dr. Koch the Grand Cross of the order of the Red Eagle.

NECROLOGY.

The list for the year includes some illustrious and many conspicuous names. I select the following: On November 23, William III, King of the Netherlands, aged 73. On January 23, Prince Baudoin, the heir apparent to the throne of Belgium, a nephew of the present king. On March 17, Prince Jerome Napoleon, aged 69, a cousin of Napoleon III and, since the death of the Prince Imperial, the head of the Bonapartists. He was called the "unclassed Cæsar"; also Plon Plon, a nickname meaning fear bullet. On February 18, Prince Sanjo of Japan, Prime Minister from 1868 to 1886, from 1886 keeper of the Privy Seal. In April, Prince Chum, the Prime Minister of China and father of the Emperor. The funeral ceremony is described as one of the grandest sights ever seen in Peking. On January 20, King Kalakaua of the Hawaiian Islands, aged 54. On April 25, Grand Duke Nicholas, uncle of the Czar. In April, Tamasese, Ex-King of Samoa. Among aristocrats, I notice three old Dukes kicked the bucket in January, the Duke of Somerset, the Duke of Devon and the Duke of Bedford, representing the three great families of the Seymours, Russells and Courtneys. The Duke of Bedford was said to be the richest man in England, next to the Duke of Westminster. He had the reputation of being the meanest man in England, with no one above him. His meanness survived his death, for his will provided that his personal effects should be destroyed and his horses shot. On March 31, Earl Granville, a noted English liberal statesman.

Among prominent churchmen, I notice Cardinal Newman, one of the masters of English prose, and a potent force in the religious movement of fifty years ago; Dr. William Thomson, Archbishop of York, and his successor, Dr. William Magee, appointed Archbishop of York in January, formerly Bishop of Peterborough; Dean Plumtre of Wells; Dean Church of St. Paul's; Canon Liddon, one of the most eloquent pulpit

orators of England; and Dr. Nathan Adler, the chief Rabbi of the English Jews.

Among other distinguished Englishmen who have died are Sir William Gull, the great physician; Justice Manisty and Baron Huddleston, eminent judges; Prof. Thorold Rogers and Sir Louis Mallet, political economists; Mr. Christopher Talbot, the father of the House of Commons; Sir Edgar Boehm, sculptor to the queen; Alexander William Kinglake the writer; Mr. Mudie, founder of the well known circulating library; Charles Keene, the well-known artist of Punch; Charles Bradlaugh, the English radical. Shortly before Bradlaugh's death, Parliament expunged from its records the resolution denying Bradlaugh a seat in the house on the ground that he was an Atheist.

Germany has lost Dr. Döllinger and Prof. Delitsch, both great scholars and theologians, though of very different schools; Dr. Schliemann, the renowned archæologist; Herr Windhorst, leader of the clerical party since 1866 and a constant opponent of Bismark in the Reichstag; Count Helmut Karl Bernhard von Moltke, Field Marshal of Germany, the most famous strategist of the age, the military genius of the Franco-Prussian war.

France has lost M. Octave Fenillet and M. Chatrian, the literary yoke fellow of Erekmen; and Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, aged 78, called the painter of the minute, from the care he took with details.

Among the distinguished men of our own country, I note the following: On July 8, Clinton B. Fisk, aged 62.

On July 13 Gen. John C. Fremont, aged 77, the first presidential nominee of the Republican party.

In September, John Eriesson, famous as the inventor of the *Monitor*. His body was taken by the U. S. Man of War *Baltimore* to Stockholm, where he was buried with imposing ceremonies.

In September, Dion Boucicault, actor dramatist.

On October 13, Samuel Freeman Miller, senior Justice of the United States Supreme Court, appointed by President Lincoln.

On November 24, August Belmont, a banker of New York.

On November 25, at Chelsea, Mass., Benjamin P. Shillaber, aged 76, better known as Mrs. Partington.

On December 31, Francis E. Spinner, Ex-Treasurer of the United States, famous for his peculiar signature.

On January 7, Judge Charles Devens of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, U. S. Attorney General under President Hayes.

In December, Daniel B. Fayerwether, a successful leather merchant, who left the bulk of his fortune, four or five millions of dollars, to colleges and hospitals.

On January 5, at Salt Lake City, Emma Abbott, the noted opera singer.

On January 17, at Washington, George Bancroft, the historian, aged 90 years. His life may be said to be historical, and if he had kept a record of current events it would have completed his history of America from the earliest times down to the present. At the time of his death he was engaged on a biography of Franklin Pierce, under whom Bancroft held the position of Secretary of the Navy.

On January 16, Henry Horace Webster, originator of the White Cross Army.

On January 29, at Delmonico's in New York City, after an eloquent speech, Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, in the 64th year of his age. He originated the scheme of refunding the bonds which came due in 1881 by stamping them as bearing $3\frac{1}{2}\%$ interest.

On February 13, at Washington, Admiral David D. Porter, aged 76, descended from a long line of naval officers and famous for his own part in the war. The title of Admiral dies with him, having been abolished by act of Congress.

On February 14, Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman, aged 70, the last of the great generals of the war on the side of the North.

A little over a month and he was followed by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, aged 84, save Gen. Beauregard the last of the six full generals of the confederate army. His name will be associated with Lee, Stonewall Jackson and Albert Sidney Johnston, the foremost generals of the South.

On February 19, Professor Alexander Winchell, at Ann Arbor.

On February 28, at Washington, Senator George Hearst, of California. He started in life a rough, penniless gold hunter and died a millionaire.

On March 16, Judge John R. Brady, of New York city, aged 70.

On March 15, Diamond Joe, the owner of a railroad to Hot Springs. It was not bounded, and he was the president, secretary, treasurer and general manager.

On March 21, Lawrence Barrett, aged 52, one of the foremost figures of the American stage. He achieved great distinction without any adventitious help.

On March 23, Ex. Gov. Lucius Robinson, aged 80 years.

On March 29, Dr. Howard Crosby, aged 65, Chancellor of the University of New York from 1873 to 1881. He was the leader in numerous philanthropic reforms in New York, one of the chief promoters of the Society for the Prevention of Crime.

On April 7, Phineas T. Barnum, the great showman, aged 81. His life was strangely checkered by alternate success and failure in business, but as a showman he was without an equal; a good representative of American pluck and enterprise.

On April 7, Dr. Edward Prime, for upwards of thirty years associate editor of the *New York Observer*.

On April 14, Gen. Francis B. Spinola, a prominent Tammany politician and congressman.

On April 18, Rev. Thomas James, a colored preacher widely known, born in 1804 and sold as a slave in 1817 for a yoke of oxen. After slavery was abolished in this state in 1821 he studied for the ministry.

On April 20, Dr. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, aged 67.

In May, Charles Pratt, aged 60, a wealthy but generous citizen of Brooklyn, founder of the Pratt Institute in that city.

At Washington, in May, Dr. Edward Maynard, aged 80, inventor of the metallic cartridge shell, and the Maynard rifle. He was a dentist and was the first to practice filling the nerve cavity with goldfoil.

I note the following names of well known residents of this city and vicinity: On May 18, at the Women's Hospital in New York City, Mrs. Annette Hendrick Hughes, wife of Dr. William Hughes of this city, aged 38. Mrs. Hughes was a translator of the early history of the Jesuits in America, portions of which appeared in the *Advertiser*.

On May 18, Mrs. Asenath Miller, relict of the late Adam Miller, aged 72.

On June 8, Jabez Whitmee, aged 56, a faithful employee of the *Advertiser* office.

On June 10, in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., Mrs. Harriet B. Williams, formerly a resident of Auburn and a sister of the late Enos T. Throop Martin of Willowbrook.

On June 14, Alphonso T. Williams, aged 73, at one time supervisor of the fifth ward.

On June 21, Samuel F. Harris, aged 88. He was for many years an active member of the fire department.

On June 19, Jonathan S. Mauro, aged 69.

On June 29, at Healing Springs, Va., Dr. Ransom B. Welch, aged 65. He had been a professor in our Theological Seminary since 1876, and was a prominent theologian and contributed largely to current religious literature. By his

will be remembered the trusts which he had had in charge and gave \$35,000 to the Auburn Seminary.

On July 4, Mr. Thomas Ditton, a veteran of the late war, killed by the accidental discharge of a cannon which he was in the act of loading.

On July 9, Mrs. Jane Frances Willard, widow of the late Dr. Sylvester Willard, aged 77. She had lived in Auburn since 1843. She was one of the original founders of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children. For many years she was treasurer of the Home for the Friendless. She gave liberally to charitable objects and she will be keenly missed in this community.

On July 21, J. Llewelyn Tyler, proprietor of the Central Hotel, aged 53.

On July 24, at Casowaseo, Jannat S. Fitch, daughter of Mrs. Mary M. Fitch and the late Horace Fitch, in the 20th year of her age, by drowning. She had a wide circle of friends and her untimely taking off caused unconsolable grief.

On July 29, at Bellevue Hospital in New York City, George A. Anderson, of the New York City Press Association, formerly a reporter in this city.

On August 7, Mrs. Jane McAllister Laurie, wife of Samuel Laurie, aged 54.

On August 11, Dr. C. A. Baker, aged 76.

On August 13, Michael Boyle, the well known constable, aged 55.

On September 2, Edward A. Thomas, at Morristown, Pa., formerly engaged in the practice of the law in this city and for one term Mayor of Auburn. He wrote a paper on the jury system and was the author of several works of fiction.

On September 14, Mrs. Katherine Keeler, daughter of the late Dr. O. S. Tayler, aged 73 years, an exemplary Christian woman.

On October 7, Spencer A. Allen, aged 47, a constable for many years.

On October 13, Dr. David Dimon, aged 81 years, one of Auburn's oldest practitioners, eccentric in disposition, but charitable and sympathetic in his feelings. He was the author of a large pamphlet on psychological phenomena.

At Tacoma, Washington, Dr. George Morgan Hills, in his 65th year. He was born in Auburn, and was the second son of Horace Hills.

On October 30, Charles Carpenter, in his 75th year, a respected citizen and business man of Auburn.

On November 1, Charlotte Letchworth Smith, in the 58th year of her age. She had many friends and was active in church and charitable work.

On November 3, Mrs. Sophronia J. Mills Terrill, relict of the late Israel F. Terrill, in the 78th year of her age.

On November 5, George Casey, in the 84th year of his age. He came to Auburn in 1813. He left his mark in Auburn in many ways. He built the stone block in Genesee street from Exchange to South street (the west end has since been rebuilt as the Seward Block), the Beach Block, now occupied by Barker, Griswold & Co. and Lyon, Elliott & Bloom, the opera house first known as the Casey Opera House, the shadow of which remains as the Shimer Opera House. He designed and built St. Peter's Church in 1832, the Universalist Church in 1846, the same year erecting the Barber factory buildings. Since 1847 he had been engaged in the manufacture of carpenter's and cabinet maker's tools. Outside of his business he took great interest in the weather, kept an accurate account of rain fall and other phenomena and was frequently called as an expert where the weather was in issue.

On November 19, at the early age of 19, Albert Robert Cossam, suddenly and without premonition while making a social call. The deceased was a young man of model habits and greatly beloved,

On November 20, at Ledyard, Coral C. White, aged 67 years, an ex-member of Assembly.

In November, Dr. Wm. M. Sprague, formerly a physician of this city.

On November 23, at Aurora, Richard Morgan, son of Christopher Morgan, aged 72.

In December, at Denver, Col., Wm. B. Mills, aged 54, formerly District Attorney of this county.

On November 29, Mary Cootes, widow of the late Charles Cootes, aged 62.

On December 27, Jane L. Bradley, widow of the late Silas L. Bradley, aged 68. She was one of the earliest managers of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, and in her will she made that institution residuary legatee. She also remembered the Home for the Friendless, the Hospital, the Y. M. C. A. and other institutions.

On December 31, Ike Woodruff, Mayor of New Guinea, in the 78th year of his age. In his conjugal relations he was rather lax, but said to be strictly honest in business, keeping his accounts by marks and hieroglyphics.

On January 17, Mrs. Rebecca Cottle, relict of the late Captain Shubael Cottle, aged 92 years. She and her husband constituted one of the original twenty families that came to Auburn from Nantucket between 1840 and 1850. Auburn was chosen from reading Goldsmith's "Deserted Village."

On January 16, Maurice Evans, aged 83, and four days later his wife Elizabeth, aged 81 years. Evans street was named after Mr. Evans.

On January 30, Warren T. Worden, aged 84. One of the old chancery lawyers of the Cayuga county bar.

On February 8, William F. Herrling, aged 62, an industrious merchant.

On February 20, at Rochester, Edwin H. Whitney, commonly known as Squire Whitney. He was over 80 years of age and had lived in this county from birth. He was a son of

Dr. Whitney, a contemporary of Judge Elijah Miller. For the last thirty years he lived in the house in Cayuga originally built by Elijah Miller when he first became a resident of that village.

On March 4, Laura, the wife of Alfred Smith and mother of Dexter A. Smith, aged 76.

On March 10, James Laycock, in his 80th year.

On March 11, Seneca S. Everts, aged 73.

On March 15, Alexander McCrea, in the 76th year of his age, Ex-Mayor of Auburn and Trustee of Fort Hill Cemetery for many years.

On March 14, in Brooklyn, Aaron Brinkerhoff, aged 74, at the time of his death in the Comptroller's office in Brooklyn.

On March 18, at Rochester, George W. Elliott, a former resident of Auburn, son of the late John Elliott, connected at the time of his death with the Warner Patent Medicine Company.

On March 20, George P. Morgan, aged 75, one of the six sons of Christopher and Nancy Morgan.

On March 21, Thomas Kellett, a retired merchant, in the 86th year of his age.

On March 23, James D. Talbot, a veteran of the late war, and for a long time constable in this city.

On March 28, Horace L. Knight and Mary H. his wife, within a few hours of each other.

On April 3, at Moravia, Leander Fitts, aged 69, an ex-member of Assembly.

On April 17, Munson O. Allen, only son of Gorton W. Allen, aged 21 years.

On April 8, Harrison T. Dickinson, aged 75 years, a successful merchant.

On April 26, Mrs. S. Louise Hotchkiss, in her 57th year, a capable business woman.

On April 27, Horatio Robinson, junior, aged 60 years, one of the leading physicians of Auburn.

On May 6, at Aurora, Sylvia Ann Gould, widow of the late Benjamin Gould, aged 81. She was the last surviving daughter of Jethro Wood, inventor of the iron plow.

On May 9, Butler Sheldon, aged 84, for many years retired from active business.

On May 11, Floyd Kelsey, aged 73, formerly in the brick business.

On May 12, Theodore P. Case, aged 73, wealthy and a prominent citizen of Auburn since 1844.

On March 18, at Auburn, Tug Wilson, a kind-hearted, generous bull dog known to all the business portion of the city. Tug neglected to attach himself to a master in early life and became so used to Bohemian habits that nothing could win him from them. I know that several citizens tried in vain to induce Tug to take up his abode at their homes by offering him beefsteak for breakfast and a nice warm place to sleep. But he loved too much the excitement of Genesee street, and he would only stay for a short time away from it. He has been domiciled at Dunning's store, now Smith Block, Cayuga County Bank, E. C. Aiken's law office and Seymour Library, as inclination led him. He went regularly to market and purchased his own meals. He never displayed any ill feeling towards any body or any dog, except pugs, which he disliked as being of no use. It is said that Tug died of poison. I can't conceive that anyone who knew Tug could have given him poison. I adopt the more charitable supposition that it was the mistake of the drug clerk where Tug got his bitters.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

SECOND PAPER. 1891-92.

AUBURN, N. Y., May 10, 1892.

Dear Mr. Snow:

It is with reluctance that I take up the record where I left it one year ago. I feel how rapidly history is a making, how many important crises are crowded into the narrow space of 365 days; I feel that history which lies just behind us is as important as that of some past century. Surely as important and vastly more interesting is it to see the play of events, the growth and development of parties, the ever changing forms of social and political life, than to read the lifeless chronicles of the past. If so, present history deserves a treatment as painstaking and exhaustive as historians have devoted to the preparation of the histories of other ages. Such treatment I am unable to give, and can only ask your indulgence for the present sketch. I have omitted many things which I ought not to have omitted and I have inserted many things which I ought not to have inserted, but I trust that your happily tempered mind will overlook the faults and listen for a brief season to this disjointed chronicle of events.

I beg to inform you before proceeding that according to my observation this spring the first robin made his appearance March 24 and the oriole May 9. The cherry trees are not in full blossom yet and it is too early to say the hedges are shooting and the bull rushes out.

THE WEATHER.

The summer of 1891 was in marked contrast with that of the two preceding years. Instead of usual rains, we had, throughout this country, a very dry season, said to be the driest spring known to the oldest inhabitants. No rain of

any account fell in this locality from March 20 until the County Fair, which began June 2, induced a gentle drizzle for two days. Other parts of the country got a more plentiful supply at this time and telegraph dispatches reported that over one-half of the United States was completely soused, with a tornado in Wisconsin and Dakota, with an unprecedented rise in Red River and floods in various parts of the west. A thunder shower gave a welcome rain on June 11, the lightning striking one of Wadsworth's shops and causing a fire.

The summer on the whole was cool and delightful. We had two hot days in June, the 15th and 16th, which were said to beat the record for June for heat. We also had two hot days in August, when the mercury rose to 85° in the shade. On the afternoon of the second of these hot days occurred a violent thunder storm. At the lake it broke up the wooden pier, which projected from Auburn's Coney Island, and in Fleming it uncapped the farm house of William Bell and blew the sidewalks into fragments.

On July 27 the weather bulletin issued at Washington reported the coldest weather for that season of which the Weather Bureau has a record. To offset this we had three weeks of extremely hot weather in September; on the 17th and 18th it ranged from 100° to 106° at St. Paul, Minn., and is said to be the hottest September day for Dakota and Minnesota. The thermometer in front of Sagar's drug store registered 100° Fahrenheit at 10 o'clock on the 18th. This long spell of dry and hot weather reduced the lake so low that it was dubbed "Cascade pond." The low water in the lake and outlet caused portions of the sewage soil of the outlet to be exposed to the air. Numerous cases of typhoid fever developed in the northwestern part of the city. The local Board of Health appealed to the State Board of Health to investigate the matter. Considerable discussion ensued some claiming that the epidemic was caused by the drinking

of water from the lake; but, the water having been tested by an eminent chemist and pronounced to be above the average in purity, opinion settled down to the belief that the cause must be attributed to our system of sewerage and the abnormally low water. The State Board of Health recommended a new system of sewerage. The legislature passed an act in the spring providing for a new method of paying for sewers by dividing the City into districts, but the system recommended by the State Board of Health will probably not be adopted for some time yet.

We had the first slight frost on the last day of September and a very hard frost on the 12th day of October. The first snow fell on October 22, a little flurry, said by those who have faith in artificial rain making to be due to an explosion of 125 pounds of black powder in Goodrich's quarry.

The absence of generous supplies of rain continued late into the fall and severe drouth was felt through the country; in New York City a water famine was feared. During this time Gen. Dyrenfurth was experimenting in Texas and New Mexico in producing rain artificially and claimed to be successful there. Why did he not try nearer the center of civilization? In this connection it may be noted that contracts have already been made for furnishing rain to different parts of the west for the coming season; Frank Melbourne's rate is 12 cts. per acre for the crop season.

Winter opened with very cold weather on the 18th of November. It was reported to be 18° below zero at Sioux City. Accompanying the cold weather were severe winds from the northwest and one of the worst November storms on Lake Michigan occurred. This chill did not last, however, and Indian summer became a reality the latter part of November. A peculiarity of November was the prevalence of high southerly winds unaccompanied with rain.

The weather through December continued warm and we had a green Christmas. Snow fell in sufficient quantities on

January 5 and 6 to make fine sleighing, which continued for forty-six days. A fall of about twelve inches on March 1 revived the sleighing for one week, and another storm, which developed into such a blizzard on March 10 and 11 as to stop railroad traffic, revived the sleighing until nearly the 1st of April. It is said that there were snow banks on Scipio roads from ten to twelve feet deep on April 1. I noticed snow in ravines as late as May 1.

The change from winter to summer was very sudden, but not lasting; the 2d, 3d and 4th of April were hot days, the thermometer ranging between 70° and 80°, but the wind changed to the north on April 5 and remained in that quarter the rest of the month. No April showers occurred until April 21 and it became as dusty as a year ago. The wind changed to the south on May 1 and copious showers refreshed the earth, accompanied with hail on May 3 and such an outpouring as reminded one of the cloud bursts of the west and put to the test again the recollection of the oldest inhabitant.

A tremendous cyclone swept over the western country on April 2. It destroyed whole towns and villages in Kansas, and killed fifty persons more or less, many people were killed in Santa Anna, Texas, and a train was blown from the track in Iowa.

On February 13 occurred the finest display of Aurora Borealis ever witnessed by this generation. The deep crimson streamed up in the northwest in such volume and intensity that many thought there was a great conflagration somewhere—probably the Montezuma marshes, which take credit for all the large fires in this vicinity; but it was no local affair. It was visible all over the United States. Astronomers say it was due to the large sunspots then visible, spots so large as to be visible to the eye, looking at the sun through a piece of smoked glass.

The past winter will be a memorable one in the annals of English weather; extraordinary storms have prevailed. On

October 16 there was a tremendous gale in England, Wales and Scotland, the wind blowing at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Great damage was done to the admiralty pier at Dover and to shipping. The gale lasted nearly a week. Following the storms were floods in the south of England ; the Thames rose five feet above high water mark.

On November 10 another great storm commenced on the east coast of Scotland and extended to London, thence across the channel to Paris and thence to Portugal. Several schooners and fishing boats were wrecked on the coast of Scotland. In Paris hundreds of chimneys were blown off. So great was the force of the storm that a railway train was blown from the track.

During Christmas week London was enveloped in a dense black fog, so dense as to be almost capable of being sliced ; for five whole days midnight darkness reigned. Many accidents occurred and some lives were lost. The *London Times* characterized it as "the hideous and bitter mockery of this year's Christmas holiday."

On March 10 heavy snows fell in Lancashire, making the highways in some places impassable.

We have witnessed this year the formation of a lake thirty miles long by fifteen miles wide in the Gila Valley, in Arizona. The water came from the Colorado river. It has nearly dried up again, and at the present time salt is being scraped from its bed.

In September there were great floods at Consuegra and other places in Spain ; 3000 people were drowned, and also many thousand horses and cattle.

DISASTERS.

The old liturgy teaches us to pray that we may be delivered "from pestilence and famine, and from sudden death." For many of our fellows this prayer has not been answered during the past year. The usual number were killed by

railroad accidents and met instantaneous death. Among these accidents was one which occurred within the borders of our county. A freight train collided with a fast passenger train on the West Shore Railroad near Montezuma on August 6; fourteen were killed, all Italians but one, and many injured. The conductor and trainmen were indicted for homicide. The trial of the conductor Tobin took place in December, but resulted in a disagreement of the jury; on his second trial in April he was acquitted.

On August 18, at Martinique, occurred a terrible hurricane, killing over 200 persons and doing great damage to property.

On August 22 a building at No. 72 Park Place, New York, collapsed; every one in the building was killed, estimated at seventy-two.

On October 26, 27 and 28 occurred, in Japan, the most disastrous earthquake of recent times. Official reports show that 7,524 persons were killed and 9,458 injured; that 81,973 houses were destroyed, and 4,963 houses left standing were consumed by fire; fifty miles of railroad were also destroyed. The ground continued to shake for many days. Great yawning clefts opened in the earth to add to the general horror. It is estimated that half a million people were thus made homeless. This is the crowning disaster of the year. There were no fewer than 6,160 strong shocks, an average of one every two minutes; the undulations rose from one foot to three feet with corresponding depressions. It is stated that there have been more earthquake shocks in the last twelve months than in any corresponding period in modern times.

On November 2 a cyclone passed over India and vicinity and a large loss of life resulted from the wrecking of the government steamer *Enterprise*, and other steamers.

On November 17 there was a million dollar fire at St. Louis; also a million dollar fire at St. Paul, and a \$50,000 fire in New York City.

On February 1 the North German Lloyd steamer *Eider* went ashore at Atherfield Ledge, Isle of Wight; the passengers and crew were saved and later the vessel.

On February 6 the Hotel Royal, corner 40th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, was burned; 17 lives were lost.

But not only has there been sudden death, famine, bringing in its train pestilence and the plague, has darkened the eastern horizon. The most fertile plains of Russia have this year failed of their accustomed tribute. The note of warning was struck when, on the 13th of August, the Czar promulgated a ukase against the exportation of rye from Russia. As rye is the principal food of the Russian peasant, or mujik, the reason for the ukase became apparent when the facts were known. The crops in thirteen provinces were a total failure and in five provinces a partial failure. The total territory embraces about one-third of Russia, equal to very nearly one-half of the United States, with over 17,000,000 inhabitants. As the peasants save nothing from year to year and, in fact, borrow on the strength of next year's crop, the situation has been appalling. Horses and animals of all description have been killed and eaten; bread has been made of pigweed and eaten with the effect to act as an emetic. The dreaded typhus has been an accompaniment of famine and helped in the work of decimating the population. Contributions have been sent from this country, but not to the extent to which they would have been were the relations of the government to its people a little more liberal. Count Tolstoi, well known to us by his literary labors, has devoted himself to the establishment of soup kitchens. The imperial treasury has contributed \$42,000,000 towards famine relief. This, with the decrease in the revenue on account of the famine, may necessitate another issue of paper roubles or another forced loan, bringing national bankruptcy still closer to their door.

In addition to the calamities and disasters, which by their magnitude appall us, the influenza has again made its winter tour through the civilized world, taking off many persons whose health was feeble and weakening the system of many who were robust.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Various matters of weighty interest have been discussed in our local legislatures. The Board of Health has had not only the Auburn hog but the boneyard and other nuisances to occupy its attention. At present it is in dispute over its own membership. The Board of Charities and Police have been engaged in the game of advancing and retiring Chiefs of Police and Superintendents of Charities. When the Mayor was in town George Fullmer was Chief of Police; when the Mayor was out of town and Alderman Hoyle was acting Mayor, John A. Davis was Chief. Davis was first discharged on August 31 for alleged willful neglect of duty. He was reinstated on October 21, but only held office one week, as the Mayor returned on October 28 and turned him out again. Commissioner Lewis was re-elected in the spring, together with B. F. Winegar in place of T. K. Smith, and the Mayor is now in the minority. The majority recently retired James K. Baldwin, the Mayor's appointee as Superintendent, and in his place substituted Ex-Alderman Hoyle. Retaliation is threatened.

The Common Council has been agitated by the purchase of a new steam roller and the renewed interest and discussion over the city ownership of Water Works. On both of these subjects the Mayor and the Council disagreed.

The Mayor was authorized at first to purchase a roller, and he ordered one from Springfield, Ohio, which arrived on August 24 and was christened the "City of Auburn." It was to cost \$3,600 and to be purchased if satisfactory. The Mayor was satisfied with it, but the aldermen were not, and a committee of the Council ordered one from Harrisburg,

which arrived on September 9. The two rollers were tested, but, as the Mayor was satisfied with the Springfield roller and claimed the right to purchase, that one was taken.

Various votes in favor of city ownership of Water Works were taken in the Common Council, all of which were vetoed, and it was not until February 2 that a sufficient number of aldermen were present to pass the resolution over the Mayor's veto. Thereupon, the advocates for and against the water bill prepared by the City Attorney changed their place of contention to the Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate at Albany, and sundry debates were there conducted by our City Attorney on one side and Ex-Senator Woodin and other citizens on the other. The bill was reported favorably in the Assembly and Senate and, having passed both bodies, was signed by the Governor and became a law, and the citizens will have a chance to vote on the question in the near future.

Our county legislature, the Board of Supervisors, has been occupied with reduction of the yearly budget, notably by reducing the fees of physicians. November the 17th was "woodehuck day." The supervisors seemed to be impressed with the idea that 10 cts. a skin was too large a bounty to pay, but, after considerable discussion, adjourned without any action thereon. The supervisors finally agreed to pay the judgments obtained by towns along the line of the Southern Central Railroad, but they were enjoined from so doing as to a portion of the towns at the instance of Mr. McMillan of Summerhill, who brought a suit as a citizen for that purpose.

The year has been, on the whole, one of moderate prosperity for the farmers of Cayuga County. While prices for wheat and other cereals have been good, the crops were hardly up to the average, owing to the long stretch of dry weather in the spring and summer. The price of farm lands has advanced a little, if anything, and as there are but few

more good farms to be given away in the west, and those can only be obtained at the risk of life, Horace Greeley's saying should now be reversed. A large, black and white sign should be erected at every western station, similar to one actually erected at Sedalia, facing the passengers who arrive on the New York train in these words: "Go east, young man, go east."

The city, in which we live, has had a prosperous year. Only one large failure has occurred, that of William Sutcliffe, brewer, on the 28th of December.

I have noted only one strike among our laboring population, that of forty shoe lasters, who left the factory of Dunn & McCarthy in March.

There has been but little building during the year. I note the compact brick structure on Genesee street, known as the Steel Block. The Cayuga County Savings Bank building, noted in last year's paper, was opened on the first of the year and is an ornament to the city. Reports from the Weather Bureau are now received daily and indicated on the tower of this building by the weather signal flags used by the government.

Contracts have been made for the erection of a large building for D. M. Osborne & Co. on Cottage street. It will be 300 ft. long by 93 ft. wide, with a wing 190 ft. by 63 ft. on Cottage street parallel with present storehouse. This building is to be used as a twine factory, employing 125 hands and \$100,000 capital. The Osborne company has furnished employment for a longer time during the past year than heretofore. It is now manufacturing harrows and other agricultural implements, besides mowers and reapers.

A corn canning establishment is promised, provided six hundred acres of corn are pledged for the county.

The state enumeration made in February showed a population for Auburn of 26,180, as against 25,858 by the U. S. census of 1890. Houses are well filled and rents are higher.

The county shows a decrease from 1890 of 843. The state shows a net increase over 1890 of 481,877. A reapportionment bill based on this enumeration was passed at a special session of the legislature called on April 25. The state is gerrymandered somewhat; our district, consisting of Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, Wayne, Ontario and Yates, has been christened the "wishbone district;" Cayuga gets only one assemblyman in place of two heretofore.

The corner stone of the A. M. E. Zion Church on Parker street was laid on August 10, Bishop Thompson presiding. The colored people of this city have now a commodious house of worship.

Three ministers of the gospel have left during the year, Hinman, of Calvary Church, Hemenway, of the Central, Seymour, of the First Baptist. The First Baptist Church secured the Rev. Giles H. Hubbard, Calvary the Rev. Mr. Hassler, but the Central is yet without a pastor. We have also a new pastor in the person of Rev. Mr. Bird, of Trinity. His church has been crowded and his sermons on the extreme sinfulness of progressive euchre and the City Club reached a wide circulation.

The Auburn Gun Club has covered itself with glory during the past year. It holds the championship of the state for inanimate targets, won at Rome last June with a score of 76 out of a possible 80. It suffered no defeats during the year, has won two matches with the Onondaga sportsman's club and two matches at Lyons, Wayne County, and Mr. Bird, while denouncing clubs in general as back doors of Hell, has taken this particular club under his wing.

The trial of Austin J. Camp, for kidnapping his own daughter and placing her in the Insane Asylum at Utica, excited keen interest. It was begun on June 23 and completed July 2; he was found guilty.

On July 22 came the great Barnum and Bailey combined show, menageric, circus, hippodrome and the spectacular play

of "Nero, or the Burning of Rome." The children of this world, old and young, filled the streets of the city and the electric cars. Mr. Barnum's spirit still animates the scene and no doubt he regards the moral part of the show with approval from his place in the skies.

On November 10 the New York State Woman Suffrage Association began its annual session in the Burtis Opera House. Addresses were made by Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, Miss Anna Shaw and others. Great enthusiasm was manifested and a local association was formed, The Cayuga County Political Equality Society, which has had one or two meetings since with prominent woman speakers.

In January was held the State Convention of the Y. M. C. A. for the third time in Auburn.

I forgot to mention a musical festival at the Burtis Opera House on June 10, under the management of Director Scovill. A chorus of two hundred voices and three soloists from abroad rendered Haydn's Oratorio of the Creation.

RECORDS.

The past year has been a record breaking year. The steamship *Teutonic*, of the White Star Line, in October made the trip from Queenstown to Sandy Hook in 5 days, 21 hours and 3 minutes, the fastest time yet made.

In California Sunol made a record of 2.08 $\frac{1}{4}$, thus distancing Maud S.

On November 7, Norman L. Munro's steam yacht *Norwood* broke a mile record in 2.12, in a race against time.

October 26 the New York Central Railroad commenced running the fastest train in the world from New York to Buffalo, leaving New York at 9 A. M. and arriving in Buffalo at 5.40 P. M., an average of 52 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour.

A new form of steamer called the whaleback has been invented by Yankee genius. The first trip of one of this

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States from its discovery by Columbus in 1492 to the present time. It covers the early years of settlement, the struggle for independence, the formation of the Constitution, and the growth of the nation to its present boundaries. The second part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1789 to the present time. It covers the early years of the Republic, the struggle for the abolition of slavery, the Civil War, and the Reconstruction period. The third part of the book is devoted to a detailed history of the United States from 1865 to the present time. It covers the Reconstruction period, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is suitable for use in schools and colleges. It is a valuable source of information for anyone interested in the history of the United States. The book is divided into three parts, each of which covers a different period of American history. The first part covers the early years of settlement and the struggle for independence. The second part covers the early years of the Republic and the struggle for the abolition of slavery. The third part covers the Reconstruction period and the modern era.

class was made by the *Wetmore*, which started from Duluth on June 11, with 90,000 bushels of wheat, and, passing through the great lakes and the St. Lawrence river, arrived in Liverpool July 21. This is the coming vessel for carrying freight.

Prize fights have been numerous and well attended, but I forbear to give any detailed account of them. Lately John L. Sullivan and Charley Mitchell have been calling each other names and metaphorically trying to knock a chip off each other's shoulder. An engagement for September 7, at New Orleans has been effected between Sullivan and Corbett.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

The laboring classes have been tolerably contented the past year. The only serious outbreak in this country was at Briceville and Coal Creek, Tennessee, occasioned by the employment of convict labor in the mines. A mob of about 1,000 persons surrounded the prison stockade on October 30 and demanded that the prisoners be released; the guards unable to resist gave way and 305 prisoners were set free and supplied with citizen's clothing. One hundred and sixty conscientious prisoners telegraphed to the governor for orders; the rest escaped to the mountains; later 200 more prisoners were released.

In England there was in March a coal strike, which not only put the miners (350,000) out of employment, but about 200,000 engaged in other occupations.

The centralization of capital continues. The era of the trust, a name given to a partnership of several corporations, has come to an end, as the courts of this and other states have declared them illegal. The Standard Oil Trust is, no doubt, the progenitor of this type of modern aggregations of capital. It is said that a quarter of a million dollars has been paid for the privilege of inspecting its trust agreement. It was organized in 1882, and in March of the present year

its officers, with the sagacity which has marked their whole course of business, have taken steps to dissolve the Trust. This by no means breaks up the combination as the officers and stockholders of the Standard Oil Trust remain the officers and stockholders of the numerous corporations of which the Trust was the parent. The essential features of the Trust remain without the name. We note the following combinations organized during the past year: The Harrow Trust, the Asbestos Trust, the Whiskey Trust, the Tobacco Trust and Rubber Trust. So far has the idea of combination been carried that a burglar's trust has been discovered. A shrewd manager is at the head and towns and cities are systematically worked. A common pool is formed for the purpose of preventing discovery and escaping conviction. An anti-trust law has been passed by Congress and the government have commenced suit against the American Sugar Company for its enforcement. Doubtless other combinations will be attacked later.

One of the most mammoth combinations of capital is that by which the Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads are leased to the Philadelphia & Reading. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western through stock ownership is a party to this deal, the design of which is to limit and control the output and prices of coal. This places three-fourths of the anthracite coal business under one management. The day on which this was announced, February 11, was the greatest day ever known on the Stock Exchange for volume of business; over 800,000 shares of stock were dealt in.

Another move in this direction is seen in the Richmond Terminal re-organization scheme, which aims under the name of the Southern Railway to consolidate about 8,000 miles of railroad in the south under one management.

LAWLESSNESS.

As against these centralizing tendencies, the influence of the Anarchists, or disorganizers of society, has been weak and

feeble. In Chicago the Anarchists meet annually on November 13, the anniversary of the execution of Spies and others for the Haymarket riot; this year this meeting was broken up by the police. In New York City an occasional crank appears, like the one who fired three shots at Dr. John Hall on November 30, or the man who attempted to explode Russell Sage with a dynamite bomb, but who only succeeded in killing himself and injuring others.

They can discount this in the old world with such men as Deeming, who killed numerous wives and children and is suspected of being the veritable "Jack the Ripper," of White Chapel fame. Ravachol, the youthful villain of Paris, strives to sustain the dignity of the Latin race by robbing graves and butchering old men for their savings. Without laboratory education he invents paclastite, an explosive of more destructive properties than any known to chemists, and with it attempts to blow up the officials of Paris. There were four successive severe explosions in the course of the month of March. Another explosion occurred on April 25, the day set for his trial. He was convicted on April 26 and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Fear of injury to themselves no doubt influenced the jury to render this modified verdict. So startled did the French Chamber of Deputies become that they have made the use of dynamite for such purposes of explosion a capital offense.

In our own state, execution by electricity has ceased to be an experiment and is recognized as a success. Four persons were electrocuted at Sing Sing on July 7; the men were painlessly and instantly killed. Reporters swarmed around the prison all night but were not admitted to the promised land, and had to be content with glimpses from afar. This feature of the law has since been repealed and reporters will now have a fair chance.

During the year an investigation was made into the charges of cruelty at Clinton Prison, which showed that paddling,

pulleys, stretching and the dungeon were still used. The commission recommends that all those forms of punishment, except the dungeon, be abolished. No one suspected that the dark ages were so close to our own age.

On February 3 the Louisiana lottery issued an address in which it accepted as final the decision of the United States Supreme Court that the anti lottery postal law was constitutional. John H. Foster, the anti-lottery candidate for governor, was elected in the spring.

The Mormons have agreed to be content with one wife. Thus we blot from the pages of history two of the relics of barbarism.

During the month of April there was a reign of lawlessness in Wyoming occasioned by a war between rustlers and the lieutenants in the employ of the cattle kings. The rustlers are small ranchmen and cowboys who have started in business on their own hook and by stealing "mavericks," as stray calves are called, and by taking such animals as they think themselves entitled to under the customs of the country, have got together herds of cattle for themselves. In a country where the principal wealth consists of cattle, and where vast herds of cattle are turned loose to find fodder for themselves, the difficulty of distinguishing the various animals becomes at once an embarrassing problem. The cattle kings, to meet this problem, besides branding the cattle, have, by the appointment of inspectors, made it difficult for the rustlers to sell their cattle and get the money for them. Not finding this sufficient they have taken the law in their own hands and have appointed regulators, who shoot such of the rustlers as interfere with their employers' herds; in turn, the rustlers summon their fellows and surround the smaller band of cattle employees determined to have life for life. Then the United States troops interfere to save the so-called murderers from being instantly killed. Here is a typical frontier life that Rudyard Kipling ought to investigate.

IMMIGRATION.

More deeply as one year succeeds another must the American citizen realize that this country is rapidly filling up, not so much with his own offspring, but with the outcasts of every land. No more broad acres are to be had for the asking. The little land which the government now has to offer is grasped by thousands of excited people. It is estimated that 15,000 were encamped round about the lands in Indian Territory which were thrown open to settlers on September 22. At the town of Chandler over 3,000 excited men and women rushed wildly in at 12 o'clock each carrying a sharpened stick with name and notice of lot taken. As the converging lines met near the Court House lot many riders were unhorsed and thrown to the ground and some, even, were killed.

On April 15 the Lisseton reservation in South Dakota was opened and 4,000 people, who were encamped about it, made a rush for homes.

On April 19 the Cheyenne and Arapahoe reservation was thrown open; the same scenes of wild disorder were re-enacted.

With our vacant land all taken up and with the Chinese coming in on us on the west and the Russian Jews on the east, the problems of this day and age multiply upon us.

It has well been said of this method of giving away land in the present condition of the country, that the President might with equal judgment proclaim: "The silver vaults of the United States will be open at a certain day and hour when citizens may enter and take away 160 silver dollars each."

Outside of government gifts of land the west does offer magnificent chances of finding a fortune; but such finds are only for a few. The most fortunate man of the year is probably W. C. Creede, who found a silver vein for which he has been offered more than a million, and who has given a name

to a place which has grown from a handful of people to 10,000 since last December.

In England under the leadership of Baron Hirsch a company called the Jewish Colonization Association has been incorporated with a capital of \$2,000,000 for the purpose of transporting European and Asiatic Jews to North and South America, there to engage in agricultural pursuits. A tract of 5,000 acres of land has been purchased at Woodbine, New Jersey, for this purpose. We need not fear being overwhelmed by Jews, as their number in the world is comparatively small, and, except for typhus fever, which the Russian Jews bring, the objections to them are few.

From China we have more to fear. That empire might spare 60,000,000 without feeling the loss. Despite the laws in force the Chinese are coming in through all the pores of the country. Affidavits or oaths to identity do not frighten them and they are as expert as Philadelphia lawyers in inventing ways of circumventing the law. One of the latest is to become British subjects in Canada and then claim the right to enter as such.

The Geary bill, passed by the House of Representatives in March, absolutely excluded the Chinese from the country and provide that those already here shall take out a certificate of residence. What a pity the Iroquois did not pass such an act against our Yankee ancestors! The price of resident certificates is put at \$3.00; the sum collected from these certificates is to be employed in enforcing the act. Our Chinese residents are thus to be taxed to keep their friends and fellow countrymen out of our land. The Senate had the sense to reject this bill on April 26 by a vote of 43 to 14, and a bill continuing the present Chinese exclusion laws in force, with the clause above referred to as to resident certificates, has become a law.

THEOLOGICAL.

In the religious world the ferment of the new theology is still at work. Dr. C. W. Bridgeman of the Madison Avenue Baptist Church resigned in May and entered the Episcopal Church. His last sermon showed the liberal tendency of his views.

Dr. Willard L. Robinson of Brooklyn, formerly of the First Baptist Church of Auburn, resigned from his church in Brooklyn and joined the Presbyterian Church.

The Andover Seminary case, which was argued before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, was dismissed by that court in October on the technical ground that the trustees had not been made parties.

In the Presbyterian Church the conflict between the liberal and the conservative element has been severe. A new issue was made in May by the investigation instituted into the views of Dr. Charles A. Briggs of the Union Theological Seminary of New York by the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit. On October 5 charges were preferred against Dr. Briggs to the effect that he taught that reason and the church were historically fountains of divine authority, with the Scriptures; second, progressive sanctification after death. He was brought to trial on these charges before the Presbytery of New York; he demurred to the charges and specifications as insufficient. A motion was then made that the charges be dismissed, which was carried by a large majority. The matter is to be fought over, however, in the General Assembly, which meets at Portland, Oregon, on May 19.

The Cayuga Presbytery on April 13 made an overture to the General Assembly asking a construction of certain clauses in the governing law of the church, and invoking the principle contained in the constitution of the United States, that no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb, and that a public prosecutor has no right to appeal.

MONUMENTS.

On June 3 a monument was unveiled at Baltimore to Leonard Calvert, first governor of Maryland. On the same day a monument to General U. S. Grant was unveiled at Galena, Illinois, with oration by Chauncey M. Depew. On October 7 a large equestrian statue of General Grant was unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago; Judge Walter Q. Gresham was the orator. On April 27 the corner stone of the Grant Monument in New York City was laid by President Harrison; Dr. Depew was the orator, and the legislature had made the afternoon of that day a half holiday in that part of the state. It is a singular coincidence that on this same week Ferdinand Ward, the extraordinary criminal who made Grant a bankrupt, should be released from Sing Sing Prison.

On June 24 a statue of Henry Ward Beecher was unveiled in front of the City Hall in Brooklyn. On the same day, at St. John's College, a monument to Archbishop Hughes, founder of said college.

On June 26 a monument was unveiled at Gettysburg, by the 111th N. Y. Volunteer Infantry Regiment. Gen. C. D. McDougall made an address in behalf of the committee and Benjamin B. Snow, our genial vice-president, delivered an eloquent and philosophical oration. On July 21, at Lexington, Virginia, a statue of Stonewall Jackson was unveiled.

At Leyden on July 24 there was unveiled a memorial in honor of Rev. John Robinson, the noted pastor of the historical little band of exiles who, for a time, made Leyden their home, but who, in 1620, sailed for New England.

On August 19 a battle monument was dedicated at Bennington, Vermont; it is 308 feet in height, the highest battle monument in the world.

On October 3 at Nice, Italy, was unveiled a statue of Garibaldi by M. Rouvier, French minister of commerce. On October 10 a monument of white marble was unveiled at Manchester, England, in memory of John Bright; the Earl of Derby delivered the address.

On October 21 a statue of Henry W. Grady was erected at Atlanta, Georgia. A statue of Admiral Farragut has been completed for the city of Boston. A monument to General Philip H. Sheridan has been ordered by a citizen of Chicago and is to be erected in Union Park of that city.

In England a monument to Father Damien, who gave his life for the lepers of the Hawaiian Islands, has been prepared. It is now announced that the Dean of Westminster, the Very Rev. George Granville, has reluctantly declined to find room in Westminster Abbey for the proposed monument to James Russell Lowell; he suggests a window in the chapter house.

POLITICS.

The past year in politics has been, in the main, one of skirmish for position. In the Republican party the name of Blaine stands higher than ever before. Judging from expressions of Republican state conventions, he might easily have been the nominee for President this year had he not, by a formal letter, withdrawn his name. Mr. Blaine's health has been poor and this is assigned as a reason. Among the Democrats, Mr. Cleveland stands as high, if not higher, than ever. Although out of active politics, his occasional utterances show that he still advocates tariff reform and sound currency. His hold upon the masses has no doubt increased.

The Republican National Convention is to meet in Minneapolis; the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Hiram W. Babcock has been named as one of the delegates to the latter and Gorton W. Allen one of the delegates to the former convention.

The interest in the fall elections was largely centered in the state of New York. The Republican Convention met at Rochester on September 9 and nominated J. Sloat Fassett for Governor. The Democratic Convention met at Saratoga a week later and nominated Roswell P. Flower. Mr. Fassett made a personal canvass of the state and spoke in all impor-

tant cities, including Auburn. As the Saratoga Convention was largely controlled by Tammany Hall, Tammany was the rallying cry of the Republicans. The Democrats retorted with the cry of loss of the World's Fair for New York City. The semi-Australian system of balloting was a second time tried and again the Democrats profited by it. Flower was elected by a majority of over 40,000. A majority of the Assembly were Democrats and the Senate was in doubt.

The struggle for control of the Senate then commenced. Four districts were alleged to be in doubt and an issue was at once made in each district. The four cases were quickly carried to the Court of Appeals and on December 29 that court decided that Sherwood, Republican Senator-elect from Steuben, was ineligible and could not sit; that Nichols, Democrat of Onondaga, was entitled to a seat rather than Peck, because certain transposed ballots should, under the law, be thrown out; that Derby, Republican elect of Rensselaer, was entitled to his seat; and that, while the State Board of Canvassers might canvass the Mylod certificate, which gave the election to Osborne in Dutchess county, as it was manifestly incorrect they should wait for the corrected certificate. The State Board of Canvassers immediately met and declared Derby, Nichols and Osborne elected, notwithstanding the fact that a new and corrected certificate had been forwarded to them, copies of which were presumably in their possession. The Democrats thus gained control of the Senate by a majority of one, which they quickly made two by seating Walker of Steuben. This action of the Board of Canvassers, controlled largely by the retiring Governor, has created a storm of disapproval on the part of the Democrats as well as Republicans. The severest censure has fallen on Judge Isaac H. Maynard, who was Deputy Attorney General and acting counsel for the State Board of Canvassers. He admits taking the returns of Dutchess county from the Comptroller's office and returning them to the County Clerk. Judge

Maynard was, however, appointed a Judge of the Court of Appeals in place of Judge Ruger, who died shortly after the 1st of January. The Bar Association of the City of New York thereupon began an investigation of the matter; a committee of nine was appointed, which, after hearing the facts and due deliberation, recommended to the legislature that Judge Maynard be removed from the bench by concurrent resolution. The legislature investigated the matter by subpoenaing the nine members of the committee of the Bar Association and cross-examining them. The majority report exonerated Judge Maynard from dishonorable conduct, which report was adopted by a strict party vote. The action of the Bar Association and its committee, seven members of which are Democrats, is a refreshing one and gives us renewed faith in the stability of our institutions. It shows that more than 400 are left who have not given up their manhood to partisanship and that fair play is still an essential qualification of good citizenship.

The victory by which Hill secured control of the Senate was dearly bought, as was seen in the spring elections, when Republican gains were recorded in nearly all of the cities and towns in the state.

Governor Russell was re-elected in Massachusetts and Governor Boies in Iowa. These Democratic successes were offset by the election of McKinley in Ohio and by a majority of over 40,000 for the Republican ticket in Pennsylvania.

The party called the People's party has not cut so large a figure this year as last. A national convention was held on May 20, but over two-thirds of the delegates came from five western states, Kansas alone sending one-third. The platform declared for free silver, sub-treasury loans and an income tax. On November 19 another convention was held at Indianapolis. The party split at this convention on the sub-treasury scheme and formed two wings, of which the one called the People's party seems to be in the ascendant.

The United States Supreme Court on February 1 decided that Governor Boyd was, upon the record presented, entitled to be governor of Nebraska. In Connecticut, on the other hand, Governor Buckley still holds over, the courts of that state having affirmed his right so to do.

CONGRESS.

Very little legislation has been completed by the present congress; very little is expected when one party is in control of one branch and the other party of a co-ordinate branch of the government. The time is occupied mainly in a fight for position by one to put the other in a hole. The main issue has been the free coinage of silver. The Democratic party was divided on that issue, but it was generally supposed that a free coinage bill would pass the House by a majority of 20 or 30. Judge C. F. Crisp was elected speaker of the House at the opening in December over his opponent Roger Q. Mills. Mills sulked a little, but, as he has obtained a senatorship from his state, he now feels better.

Speaker Crisp placed Mr. Bland, the untiring advocate of free coinage, at the head of the committee on coinage. A time was set for debate and a day for vote, March 25. The previous question was demanded and a motion to lay this on the table resulted in a tie. Thus was the bill to make 66 equal to 100 laid on the shelf, if not on the table, for the session.

On January 11 the Senate ratified the Brussels anti-slavery treaty for the Congo Free State.

On February 29 the United States Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of McKinley tariff.

Reciprocity treaties have been concluded with all the South American republics, except Columbia, Venezuela and Hayti, and, on March 8, President Harrison issued a proclamation for higher duties on sugar, hides, &c., from those countries.

Germany has removed the duty on American pork on condition that German beet root sugar be admitted free of duty in this country. The American hog has also secured recognition in Denmark, Italy and France. The prohibition has been removed in those countries. In France an import duty has been imposed of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ cts. a pound. It may be well to note in this connection the growth of reciprocity in Europe. The countries of Belgium, Holland, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Spain and Austria have adopted a minimum tariff between themselves, with a maximum tariff for the rest of the world. This commercial policy is no doubt an outgrowth of the triple alliance.

Outside of this industrial alliance we have Great Britain, France and Russia; Great Britain has free trade, Russia has a prohibitory tariff, and France, under the leadership of Meline, has passed a high protective tariff, which was signed by President Carnot on January 29, and which caused great dissatisfaction by the immediate rise of about 25% in prices.

DIPLOMACY.

The diplomatic history of this year, so far as this country is concerned, revolves around the Alaska seal question and the controversy with Chili. A brief mention should be made of the payment of \$25,000 voluntarily by our government to Italy to be disbursed among the families of those who were killed at New Orleans.

Soon after the close of our last record a *modus vivendi* was negotiated between Great Britain and this country, by which it was agreed that no seals be taken by anybody, except 7,500 for the support and maintenance of the natives living on the Pribylov Islands. It was further agreed that British agents should be permitted to visit or remain on the islands in order to make such proper inquiries as might be necessary for the presentation of the British case before the arbitrators.

Sir George Smythe Baden-Powell and Dr. G. M. Daw-

son were thereupon appointed British Commissioners. The United States chose as commissioners Thomas C. Wendenhall, Superintendent of the United States coast and geodetic survey, and Professor C. Hart Merriam, Ornithologist of the Department of Agriculture. These commissioners spent three months on the ground, studying the material facts of the case.

The terms of the arbitration were finally agreed upon and France, Sweden and Italy are to name the three arbitrators, outside of the two arbitrators each from America and England. A little friction was caused by Lord Salisbury's refusal in March to renew the *modus vivendi* of last year. Mr. Blaine likened it to a litigation over a forest where one of the parties proposed to cut off the timber while the action was pending.

Lord Salisbury retorted that a better illustration would be that of a meadow of which the yearly crop was harvested during litigation. On March 26 Lord Salisbury finally agreed to a renewal of the *modus vivendi*, providing the arbitration treaty was ratified and the question of damages left to arbitrators. This was immediately agreed to by the Senate. The *Sayward* case was dismissed by the United States Supreme Court, without touching the merits of the international controversy.

The other serious diplomatic controversy was with Chili. In our record of a year ago our steamer *Charleston* was in pursuit of the *Itata*, a ship belonging to the then insurgent Chilians, on which were guns and ammunitions of war purchased from merchants in this country. It was claimed that this was in violation of the neutrality laws as declared in the *Alabama* case, and that this government was entitled to libel the vessel therefor. On arriving at Iquique on June 4, the *Charleston* found the Chilian leaders prepared to give up the *Itata* with its cargo. The *Itata* was taken back to San Diego and legal proceedings commenced. Our government was defeated in the trial court, however, on the ground

that a neutral nation was prohibited only from fitting out armed vessels, as was decided in the *Alabama* case. An appeal was taken by the government to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the case is still pending.

In the meantime the war between the adherents of Balmaceda and the congressional party in Chili proceeded with varying success. On August 20 the congressional party, having been reinforced by a large quantity of arms and ammunition, resolved to force the issue. On August 21 a bloody battle was fought, the congressional standards winning the victory. One thousand of the Balmacedists lay dead on the field of battle, while the congressional party sustained a loss of 300 killed and 700 wounded. The final struggle took place at Placilla seven miles from Valparaiso on August 28. This also was a fiercely contested battle, raging over five hours. The President's army was utterly routed, losing about 1,000 killed and 1,500 wounded; the congressionalists lost 400 killed and nearly 1,000 wounded. This was the first battle in which small fire repeating rifles and smokeless powder have been used. After the battle General Canto quickly occupied Valparaiso and the struggle was over. A mob set fire to and destroyed Balmaceda's palace and that of several of the ministers. Balmaceda secreted himself in the Argentine legation, where he remained in hope of escaping until he committed suicide, September 19. Balmaceda was the leader of a despotic and dishonest cause and it is unfortunate that this country, which professes to be a friend of the South American Republics, and which by a system of reciprocity seeks close trade relations, should have seemed to cast its sympathy and apparent support against the cause of liberty and constitutional government. Our representative, Mr. Egan, seems to have identified himself with the cause of Balmaceda, and, until the very day when Balmaceda's army was put to flight, no reports came to this country except that Balmaceda's was the winning cause.

It is not strange, therefore, that the action of our representative, coupled with our pursuit of the *Itata* from California to Chili, should have caused members of the congressional party to look upon this country as hostile to them. It appears, also, that after the end of the war Mr. Egan used his legation as an asylum for a large number of adherents of Balmaceda.

Among the other causes of dissatisfaction with this country was a suspicion that Admiral Brown had given information of movements of the congressional troops to Balmaceda, also the cutting of an American cable at Iquique and making a loop by which communication was opened direct from Lima to Valparaiso. These combined influences engendered a bitter feeling among Chilians towards the citizens of this country. On the 16th of October an occasion occurred for the manifestation of this hostile spirit. Some forty men of the crew of the *Baltimore* obtained leave to go on shore. One of them becoming involved in a dispute with a Chilian, a general row was precipitated, which quickly spread until the Americans found themselves fighting against bodies of men armed and largely their superior in number. Charles W. Riggin, boatswain's mate of the *Baltimore*, was killed outright; and a large number of sailors were wounded, one of them, William Turnbull, subsequently dying. Thirty-five Americans were arrested, but they were quickly set free, as there was no criminal charge against them.

Captain Schley, of the *Baltimore*, immediately made an investigation of the matter and made a report to this government. The Chilian authorities also commenced a judicial investigation, which our authorities regarded as too dilatory. On December 11 Senor Matta, minister of foreign affairs published an offensive note in regard to the incident. On the 4th of January the Chilian procurator finished his deliberations on the report submitted to him by Judge Foster; two of the prisoners are convicted of active participation in the

riot; the police are not acquitted of all blame, as they did not arrive on the scene promptly, but the deficiencies in the police force are partly accounted for by the late civil war.

On the 21st of January President Harrison, becoming impatient at the slowness of Chilian procedure, sent a dispatch demanding an apology. On January 25, without waiting for a reply, the President sent the whole matter to Congress by a special message. On January 28 a dispatch was received from Senor Pereira, now Chilian Minister of Foreign Affairs, couched in the friendliest terms and agreeing to submit the questions involved to our Supreme Court or to arbitration, also withdrawing the offensive Matta note. On February 4 Judge Foster passed sentence upon the men who assaulted the American sailors, as follows: Carlos Arena, 920 days imprisonment; Jose Hunada, 320 days; Frederico Rodyguez, 140 days.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

In some of the other South American and Central American states there has been the annual revolution. Guatemala had her revolt against President Barillas on September 29, with a loss of 500 lives.

In Venezuela a revolution commenced in March. The President of Venezuela, Palacio, followed the example set by Balmaceda, dissolved Congress and the courts and assumed dictatorial powers, and civil war is now raging. On April 21 a battle occurred at Puerto Bello between the government troops and the insurgents, in which the government troops were defeated.

The Mexican outlaw Garza has lived along the Texan border, oscillating between this country and Mexico and escaping capture from either.

The great hopes which we had a year ago of the new Republic of Brazil have been somewhat dashed. On November 6 the President, Deora Da Fonseca dissolved the Brazilian Congress and assumed the dictatorship. This was fol-

lowed by a revolution in the large province of Rio Grande do Sul and a separate provincial government is there organized. In November Da Fonseca resigned as dictator and the former vice-president, Peixotto, became President. He issued a manifesto in which he abandoned the arbitrary and dictatorial authority assumed by Da Fonseca and summoned Congress to meet on December 18.

The scheme for colonial federation in Australia, for which Sir Henry Parkes was so enthusiastic and which seemed a year ago to be about accomplished, has not received the support expected and will probably fail.

The success of Parliamentary government in Japan cannot be said to be fully assured. The House of Representatives was dissolved by Imperial order on December 25. The government action was based on the desire to test public opinion regarding the policy of the popular party, which has indiscriminately opposed all government measures. The elections were progressing quietly on the 16th of February.

In China a smouldering rebellion has been in progress since last summer. It seems to be based on hostility to the reigning dynasty of Manchu and dislike of foreigners. On July 3 the mission buildings at Nanking were pillaged and burnt. The province of Hunan, a remote province and one in which the spirit of intolerance and superstition is more obstinate than in other quarters of the Empire, seems to be the center of disaffection. This is the one province where they still refuse to allow telegraph poles to be erected. On January 6 a battle was reported to have taken place in which 2,000 insurgents were defeated by government troops. In March a battle was fought in the north of China in which the Imperialists defeated the rebels; 8,000 rebels were put to death by the sword and 500 burned alive.

In Egypt we have a change of nominal rulers. The Khedive, Tewfik Pasha, passed away on January 7; his son Abbas, aged 17, has been invested with that dignified posi-

tion. European powers have striven to catch his ear to wean him from English influence, and the Sultan by a trick tried to deprive him of a portion of Egyptian territory. In his investiture, the Sultan's envoy, Eyoub Pasha, was furnished with two firmans, one identical with that under which the late Khedive held, the other so phrased as to exclude from Egyptian jurisdiction the Sinai peninsula and a part of the Red Sea littoral, which have been held by Egypt for half a century. A copy of the firman was demanded by the English minister at Constantinople and the substance of the latter firman was communicated. Lord Salisbury acted with promptness, with the result that the latter firman was withdrawn.

In Europe the Dreibund, or Triple Alliance, still secures an armed peace. On June 28 the Emperor William of Germany announced a renewal of the Dreibund for six years; Premier Rudini at the same time announced the adhesion of the Italian government thereto in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. It is supposed that Lord Salisbury is secretly in sympathy with it.

It is supposed, though not known, that a treaty of alliance exists between France and Russia. The good feeling existing between these two countries was manifested by the visit of the French fleet to Cronstadt and the taking of the last Russian loan by French bankers. It is supposed that the visit of M. de Giers, the Russian Foreign Minister, to Paris on November 19 had to do with this secret treaty. We are not in a position to buy state secrets at a reasonable figure and so cannot vouch for this. Besides visiting Russia the French fleet also called at Portsmouth, England, in August, and there Admiral Gervais was entertained by the Queen of England. This is the third time since the Crimean War that the French fleet has visited England.

On the 4th of July the Emperor William ran over to see his grandmother Victoria and his uncle Albert Edward; in

order that the royal feet might not be soiled by contact with the common earth a gorgeous red velvet carpet was spread at the landing. The Emperor kissed his uncle and on the following days inspected the army and attended numerous banquetings, was presented with the freedom of the City of London and made a very fair English speech in reply. Among the ceremonies which his royal highness attended was a wedding between Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, one of the numerous granddaughters of Queen Victoria, and Prince Albert of Auhalt.

The Czar and Lord William are not on friendly terms; the Czar first cut William by passing through Germany in November without calling or leaving his card. William retaliated by absenting himself and his diplomats from a dinner in Berlin in honor of the Czar's silver wedding.

The German Emperor does not hesitate to express his mind freely as to his own exaltation and the duty of all Germans to yield implicit obedience to his commands, even to the killing of their own kin. He thinks the Hohenzollerns the best thing in Europe and himself the best of the Hohenzollerns. His last delivery of this rodomontade, at Brandenburg on February 25, stirred up the socialists in Berlin so that they rose *en masse* and were with difficulty repulsed by the police. William, with all his aggressiveness, seems to have considerable political tact and knows how to give way when necessary. This happened with the education bill introduced into the Reichstag by Chancellor Caprivi and fathered by the Emperor. It provided for the education of every child in religious instruction of some sort, the kind to depend on the choice of the parent. This bill awakened such a storm of opposition that it was finally withdrawn. Chancellor Caprivi desired to resign as Chancellor and also as Prime Minister of Prussia. He was allowed to resign as Prime Minister, but retains his place as Chancellor by command of the Emperor. The education bill was regarded as

a concession by the Emperor to the clerical party and was opposed by the radicals.

In France there has also been almost a crisis between the clerical party and the government. It began with the visit of French pilgrims to Rome. In consequence of the unseemly actions of three young men of the pilgrims in the Pantheon, they were shown out of Italy. This led to a note from the French minister, M. Fallière, to the bishops, ordering them to remain at home hereafter. The Archbishop of Aix replied with asperity to this note, for which he was tried, convicted and fined. Five archbishops then issued a manifesto on the relations of church and state. Then the Cabinet introduced a bill as to religious confraternities; as this bill pleased neither the extreme radicals nor the extreme conservatives their united vote defeated the bill, and on February 20 the ministers resigned. President Carnot gave M. Rouvier the task of forming a new ministry.

During last summer there occurred an exhibition of the "holy coat" at Treves, and fully two million people, during the six weeks between August 20 and October 4, viewed the holy garment. An exhibition has not taken place since 1844. This coat is seamless and made of linen. There is also a rival coat, made of camel's hair, at Argentinil, near Paris. The Pope has been petitioned to institute an investigation to decide which is the true one.

In England the year has been pretty full of scandal and of suits for slander and libel, in which English nobility has washed its dirty linen in public to the edification of all beholders. The year commenced with the famous case of William Gordon Cumming against Berkeley Levett, Mrs. Arthur Wilson and Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green. This was an action for slander against the defendants who charged the plaintiff with cheating at cards at Tranby Croft, the residence of the Wilsons. The game there played, it seems, was baccarat. The Prince of Wales supplied the counters and

other necessary materials, having brought them with him, and acted as banker. Four of those present testified that they saw the plaintiff cheat. The plaintiff, Sir William Gordon Cumming, averred that he did not cheat, and, as cheating at cards in English society is the highest of crimes, he brought his action for slander to vindicate his reputation. The trial, which began on June 1 and lasted seven days, attracted great interest and a large crowd of distinguished people were present. The Prince of Wales was present and testified as a witness. Lady Brook, the reigning beauty of England, attended. Lady Coleridge, attired in a lavender silk dress, sat on the bench with her husband, the presiding justice. One jurymen had the boldness to question the Prince of Wales when on the stand. Although there was widespread sympathy and belief in the honesty of Sir William Gordon Cumming, the jury felt compelled to count the witnesses and rendered a verdict for the defendants. The day following the verdict Sir William Gordon Cumming married Miss Florence Josephine Garner, the daughter of Commodore Garner of the New York Yacht Club. She, at least, believed in Sir William.

Another *cause celebre* is that of Osborne vs. Hargreaves. This was also an action for slander, brought by Ethel Elliot Osborne against her cousin, Mrs. Hargreaves. Mrs. Hargreaves lost some family jewels which she found had been sold to jewelers by name of Spink for £550. As no one knew of her place of keeping them except her husband and her cousin Ethel, she accused her cousin of the theft. Mrs. Osborne went on the stand and testified as to her innocence. During the trial, however, the bank notes endorsed in the handwriting of the plaintiff were found. Sir Charles Russell withdrew the suit for his client, Mrs. Osborne. She was afterwards indicted for perjury and sentenced to nine months imprisonment.

On June 28 the first great-grandchild of Queen Victoria

was christened as Lady Alexandria Victoria Duff, daughter of the Princess Louise and the Duke of Fife.

In December it was announced that Prince Victor, eldest son of the Prince of Wales, vulgarly called "Collars and Cuffs," was engaged to his cousin, Princess May of Teck. The wedding was set for February 27, but, alas, providence had otherwise decreed. The Duke of Clarence and Avondale, to give him his full title, died on January 14 of pneumonia, aged 27. His betrothal had endeared him to the English people, who are domestic in their tastes, and his death was universally lamented. He was not unattended by greatness in his death; that day was marked by the death in different parts of the world of four persons noted for divers qualities of birth or attainment. The others were Cardinal Simeon, Prefect General of the propaganda at Rome, William C. Ruger, Chief Judge of the New York Court of Appeals, and Cardinal Manning, whose labors in behalf of the poor and the workingmen had endeared him to them and whose sermons and writings placed him in the front rank of English ecclesiastics.

I will allude in this connection to the death on October 6 of three men who had, two of them at least, wide influence on English history. I refer to the Right Hon. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury and government leader in the House of Commons, Charles Stewart Parnell and Sir John Pope Hennessy.

William Henry Smith, though not a brilliant orator, by his cool and business-like manner, his sound common sense and his wonderful power of conciliating opposing factors, ranked equally high in efficiency with his most talented predecessors.

Charles Stewart Parnell, the champion of Irish Home Rule and at one time leader of the Irish party in the House of Commons, though he died at the early age of 45, had lived too long for his best fame. He died the leader of a forlorn

and hopeless cause. He died in the year of the suicide of Boulanger and Balmaceda, and with them he takes his place as a disappointed man.

On the death of William Henry Smith, Arthur Balfour, nephew of Lord Salisbury, was chosen leader of the House of Commons. Lord Hartington having been elevated to the House of Lords on the death of his father, Duke of Devonshire, Sir Joseph Chamberlain became leader of the Liberal Unionists.

Mr. Balfour's leadership thus far has not been highly successful. His Irish local government bill, which he introduced into the House of Commons on March 11, was greeted by the Liberals with shouts of laughter. It provides for governing boards of fifteen members, seven of whom are elected and seven chosen by the sheriff. The fifteenth member is the sheriff himself, who is chairman of the board. Between rule by the sheriff and rule by constabular force there may be a distinction, but not much difference. Provision is also made that, upon application of twenty taxpayers to a judge of assize, individual members of the councils or the councils themselves may be indicted on charge of persistent disobedience to the law, or of corruption, or of malversation or oppression and they may be tried by two judges of assize without a jury.

NECROLOGY.

Among eminent foreigners, other than those mentioned, who have departed this life are :

William Henry Gladstone, aged 51, eldest son of William E. Gladstone.

On August 20, Right Hon. John Inglis, LL. D., Lord Justice General of Scotland, aged 81.

On August 24, Right Hon. Cecil Raikes, aged 53, Postmaster General of England.

On September 9, Jules Grevy, Ex-President of the French Republic, aged 84.

On September 30, General George Ernest Jean Marie Boulanger, at one time the idol of the French heart. He committed suicide in Brussels at the tomb of his mistress, Madame de Bonnemain.

On October 6, at Stuttgart, Karl I, King of Württemberg, aged 68.

On October 15, Count Ludwig Von Arco Vally, German Minister to the United States, aged 46.

On October 27, the Rev. F. H. A. Scrivener, one of the authorities on the text of the New Testament, aged 78.

On December 4, Dom Pedro II de Alcantara, whose full name was Jose Carlos Leopold Salvator Bibrano Francisco Xavier da Paulo Leucadio Miguel Gabriel Rafael Gonzaga, Ex-Emperor of Brazil, in Paris, aged 66. He was a good man and a wise ruler and did not deserve banishment from Brazil.

On December 21, William Cavendish, 7th Duke of Devonshire. He was second wrangler at Trinity College. He is succeeded in the dukedom by his son, Lord Hartington.

On January 2, Sir George Biddell Airy, the 7th Astronomer Royal of England, aged 90.

On January 3, Emile de Laveleye, the renowned economist and publicist, aged 69.

On January 7, Tewfik Pasha, Khedive of Egypt.

On January 15, at Rome, Randolph Rogers, the celebrated American sculptor, born at Waterloo in this state. His best known works are the bas-reliefs on the doors of the Capitol at Washington, representing scenes in the life of Columbus.

On January 19, Father Anderledy, General of Jesuits.

On January 25, Grand Duke Constantius Nicholaiewitch, uncle of the Czar of Russia and father of the Queen of Greece.

On January 31, Charles H. Spurgeon, aged 57, the most popular preacher of his day.

On February 5, Sir Morell Mackenzie, aged 55, the famous London specialist in throat diseases, who attended the Emperor Frederick in his last illness.

In February, Johan Sverdrup, Ex-Prime Minister of Norway, a great statesman in his own country.

On March 6, Etiene Arago, French writer, dramatist and statesman.

On March 13, the Grand Duke of Hesse, who married Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria.

On April 10, John Murray, aged 84, the publisher, the third of that name. He leaves a son John Murray the fourth. We believe a fifth John Murray is growing.

On April 15, Miss Amelia B. Edwards, aged 62, the eminent author and Egyptologist.

Among the persons of this country who have died during the past year, I note the following :

On May 21, Alphonso Taft, Secretary of War and Attorney General under President Grant's administration, and Minister to Austria and Russia under President Arthur.

On May 24, J. H. Hughes, the conjurer and magician, known as the "Fakir of Ava."

On May 25, Dr. Henry J. VanDyke, Professor-elect of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary.

On May 28, Judge Samuel Miller Breckinridge, of St. Louis, at the Presbyterian General Assembly at Detroit immediately after delivering his speech in the case of Dr. Briggs.

On June 3, at Poughkeepsie, Dr. Benson J. Lossing, aged 79, the well-known author of school histories of the United States.

On June 6, Hon. Sir John Alexander MacDonald, aged 76, Premier of the Dominion of Canada. Except for the brief interval 1873 to 1878, he was premier from 1867, when the federation act making a dominion of the British provinces in North America became a law, to the time of his death. He was a man of broad views, sound, practical judgment and remarkable executive ability.

On June 15, Joseph K. Emmet, the actor, aged 50, the delight of thousands in his character of Fritz.

On July 4, Hannibal Hamlin, aged 82, Vice-President of the United States from 1861 to 1865.

On July 12, at Boston, Edward Burgess, the celebrated yacht designer, aged 65.

On August 12, James Russell Lowell, aged 72. "Poet, scholar, critic and statesman, he leaves behind him no more admirable master in each department, nor any more truly representative American citizen."

On the same day, George Jones, aged 80, proprietor of the *New York Times*, a man whom the Tweed ring could not buy.

On August 14, Mrs. James K. Polk, relict of President Polk, aged 88.

On September 5, Judge Douglass Boardman, of Ithaca.

On September 18, General Isaac T. Quinby, of Rochester, aged 70. He stood at the head of the class at West Point of which General Grant was a member. He served under Grant from 1862 to the close of the war; since that time he was Professor in Mathematics in the University of Rochester.

On September 25, at Saratoga, Rev. Samuel D. Burchard, author of the phrase "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion," as applied to the Democratic party in 1884. He liked the administration of Cleveland so well that he turned Mugwump in 1888.

On October 17, James Parton, aged 69, the author of several biographies and a prominent writer for magazines.

On the same day, John Larkin Lincoln, aged 74, Professor of Latin in Brown University for fifty-two years.

On November 18, William J. Florence, aged 60, a comic actor, whose death, like Garrick's, eclipses again the gaiety of nations.

On November 21, Rev. Thomas Hill, Ex-President of Harvard, aged 73, noted as a mathematician.

On December 8, Wolcott Balestier, at Dresden, Germany. He was born at Rochester, N. Y., and passed his younger days in various parts of the United States, studying one year

at Cornell. The novel "Naulahka," now running in the *Century*, was written by Balestier and Rudyard Kipling.

On December 20, Preston B. Plumb, aged 54, United States Senator from Kansas.

On December 24, Charles F. Barager, Ex-Senator from this district, aged 53.

On January 15, Walter A. Wood, the head of the Walter A. Wood Mowing Machine Co., aged 77 years.

On January 20, Christopher P. Crauch, poet and translator.

On January 22, Joseph Bradley, aged 79, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

On January 29, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, a very distinguished veteran of the late war.

On February 9, John Jay Knox, an eminent citizen, for many years Comptroller of the Currency.

On February 22, Dr. John Dawson Gilmory Shea, a well-known historical scholar.

On March 4, Noah Porter, aged 80, Ex-President of Yale.

On March 6, Edwards Pierrepont, United States Minister to England during President Grant's second term.

On March 26, Walt Whitman, the good gray poet, so much esteemed in England and so little thought of here. Robert G. Ingersoll delivered the funeral eulogium.

On April 1, Charles Drake, Chief Justice of the United States Court of Claims.

On April 11, John K. Porter, aged 73, Counsel for the people in the Guiteau trial, at one time Judge of the New York Court of Appeals.

On April 26, at Paris, William Astor, aged 62, grandson of the first John Jacob Astor. He leaves a son who is known in New York as Jack Astor.

Of those who have died in this vicinity I note the following:

On May 25, Leverett Ball, an eccentric citizen of high intelligence, who died in abject poverty, aged 85.

On May 30, Judge Elisha W. Sheldon, aged 90. His title of Judge was gained prior to 1847, when the court of common pleas was provided with side judges.

On July 10, Joseph Mellor, aged 51, a well-known business man.

On July 14, David Wilder, aged 73.

On July 28, Maria Rebecca Abbott Fosgate, relict of the late Dr. Blanchard Fosgate.

On September 5, Judge Benjamin Franklin Hall, aged 77. His life spans a wide range of the history of this country, and his acquaintance with men of affairs and his own experience made him a mine of information on general and local history. He studied law with Seward, Porter & Beardsey. He was Chief Justice of the Territory of Colorado from 1861 to 1864. In politics he was a Whig and a zealous supporter of Governor Seward. In 1856 he wrote a book entitled "The Republican Party and its Candidate." He was Mayor of Auburn in 1852, was one of the projectors of the Auburn Gaslight Co., had a large share in converting Fort Hill into a cemetery and was conspicuous in the project of erecting a monument to the Cayuga Chief Logan. His latter years were those of a looker-on, rather than that of an active participator in events.

On October 27, John S. Clary, aged 74. Since 1870 he had been a trustee, and since 1873 treasurer, of the Fort Hill Cemetery Association and one of the most active of its trustees.

On November 2, Leonard D. Leach, aged 59, a respected business man of Auburn. At one time alderman and a few years later supervisor.

On November 10, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Dr. Hachaliah Burt. She was born in 1809 and had lived here all her life, and was the oldest continuous resident of the city. She was also the oldest communicant of St. Peter's Church.

On November 29, Col. Henry Dwight Woodruff, aged 66.

He was deeply interested in historical subjects. He served over five years in the war of the Rebellion and was engaged in many important battles.

On December 4, Adelaide, daughter of Horace J. Knapp, after a lingering illness.

On the same day, John G. Fowler, for many years in the grocery business in our city.

On the same day, also, Edwin Greenfield, an old citizen of Auburn, for many years lessee of the old Corning Hall.

On December 6, Samuel S. Mott, aged 78, engaged in the fish and oyster business for nearly thirty years.

On December 15, Alfred Smith, aged 87, a resident of Cayuga County for eighty years. He was the oldest member and communicant of the First Presbyterian Church of this city.

On December 24, Stephen Y. Groot, aged 69, the last one of the Groot Brothers, formerly in the grocery business.

On December 25, Melissa P. Baker, mother of Charles M. Baker, aged 68.

On December 31, Captain Myron Sears, aged 83, an old resident of Auburn whose latter years had been spent in Cayuga.

On the same day, Jeremiah W. Morrissey, ex-supervisor.

On January 6, John Moulvey, aged 45, formerly a constable and for some years agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

On January 17, Mrs. Jane C. Rogers, aged 75. She had been superintendent of the Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children for the last thirty-two years. Over 2,000 children have come under her influence. She was a woman of rare executive ability and exemplary Christian character.

On January 19, Henry Willard, born in Cayuga village in 1811 and a resident of that village since that time.

On January 22, Dudley P. G. Everts, aged 84, a resident of Auburn and vicinity for seventy-five years.

On February 2, John D. Crayton, aged 41.

On the same day, James Deering, aged 69, in 1869 and

1871 Chief of Police, in the latter part of his life a retired politician.

On February 25, Elizabeth Watson Pomeroy, in the 58th year of her age.

On February 27, Nathan Lawton, aged 90, father of A. W. Lawton.

On the same day, Nancy G. VanAnden, aged 92, relict of Dr. Stephen VanAnden.

On March 5, George H. Billings, in his 21st year. He made a local reputation as a banjo player.

On March 6, Louis Schuch, aged 63, one of the best known Germans in this vicinity, respected for his good citizenship and good nature. He served in the war of the Rebellion for two years and three months.

On March 8, George Corning, aged 73, a resident of Auburn since 1871.

On March 9, Horace M. Whipple, aged 61, a machinist at D. M. Osborne & Co.'s, at one time an alderman.

On March 31, Adam O'Neil, aged 60, a popular alderman of the 8th ward.

On April 7, Charles V. Hoskins, aged 63. He held the position of Under-Sheriff for nine years.

On April 10, Horace W. Lockwood, a well-to do farmer in Sennett, aged 72.

On April 17, Major William Boyle, aged 54, since 1876 principal keeper at the prison and eminently fitted for the position.

On April 23, Lorenzo D. Dennison, aged 92, a resident of Auburn for forty years.

On May 5, William F. Gibbs, aged 84, an assessor of Auburn for nine years.

On May 7, Emiline Sittser, aged 77, relict of the late Peter Sittser. She lived at the foot of Owasco Lake and gave the name "Sittser's" to a popular place for summer boarders.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

THIRD PAPER. 1892-93.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 18, 1893.

Dear Mr. Snow:

Much interest has been manifested the past year not only in the affairs of our own planet, but in that of our neighbor,

MARS.

This red-hued wanderer came within 35,000,000 of miles of mother earth, approaching the nearest on August 3, when Mars was in opposition, with a threatening aspect and, metaphorically speaking, a "chip on the shoulder," but earth's inhabitants failed to respond, though Mars will not come so close to us again until 1909. There has been great speculation not only as to the physical features, but as to the question whether Mars is inhabited. The parallel lines upon the planet have been attributed to the work of Martians, and some go so far as to contend that the Martians are signalling to us. A Parisian lady has left 100,000 francs to any one who shall devise a method of signalling back.

In November it was announced that Biela's comet, which was last seen in these regions in 1852, was coming straight for us and we had better get out of the way. Later, however, astronomers decided that the comet was going straight away from us.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

The proximity of Mars has not made the year a warlike one. The French have been doing some fighting against the Amazons of Dahomey, capturing King Behanzin's capitol, Abomey, and conquering a still further portion of the dark continent.

The annual revolutions have occurred in South and Central America, with more or less bloodshed. President Palacio in Venezuela attempted the role of dictator, as Balmaceda had done in Chili. His troops were defeated, however; he fled the country and General Crespo in command of the revolutionary forces took possession of Caraccas, the capital city, in July. Later Crespo was declared provisional president until congress could meet and elect one. Our country seems fated to become involved in unpleasant relations with these countries which have these periodical revolutions. In November, while our steamship *Philadelphia* was at LaGuayra, one of the opponents of General Crespo, General Mijares, was on board. A file of soldiers was sent to arrest him, but the captain refused to give him up. The ship was refused clearance papers and had to sail without them.

Our controversy with Chili has been finally adjusted by the payment of \$75,000 to the United States for the benefit of those in the *Baltimore's* crew who were injured and the families of those who died. All other questions between the two countries have been left to an arbitration commission.

On March 5 a revolution broke out in Honduras which threatened to involve the other Central American states. The revolutionists under Policapso Bonilla fought a bloody battle and gained a victory over the government troops at the outset. Severe fighting continued until recently, when it was announced that Bonilla had succeeded and had been named as provisional president.

In Brazil the revolution in the province of Rio Grande do Sul still progresses. The revolutionists were at first successful, but have latterly suffered defeat.

Peace has brooded over all other countries. In Egypt the new pasha attempted to act independently of England by appointing a ministry of his own. Lord Cromer, England's representative at Cairo, demanded that this act of independence be recalled. The pasha acceded, and promised not to

take any steps in the future without consultation with the English authorities.

Germany has been troubled with the ever recurring army question. Chancellor von Caprivi introduced a bill increasing the peace footing to a yearly average of 492,068 men, a total increase in round numbers of 84,000. This would give the German army a strength of 4,400,000 as compared with 4,053,000 for the French army. The bill generally reduced the term of service in the infantry from three to two years. The extra expenditure under this bill would be about \$15,000,000 annually. On this account the bill meets with strong opposition and seems likely to be defeated.

On October 31 the historic Castle church at Wittenberg, to whose gates Martin Luther affixed his famous theses, was re-consecrated in the presence of the Emperor William, the Duke of York and other royal visitors. Every European power concerned in the reformation was represented.

Two royal marriages should be duly chronicled. On January 7 Prince Ferdinand of Rumania and Princess Marie of Edinburgh were married at Sigmaringen, the seat of the Hohenzollerns. On January 25 the Emperor William's sister was married to Prince Frederick Charles of Hesse.

King Alexander I of Servia, though only a little over sixteen years of age, by a *coup d'état* in April declared that he was of age, deposed the regents and ministers who had him in charge and proposes to govern his kingdom hereafter without guardians.

Holland and Denmark seem to have attained the happiness of those people who have no history.

On August 20 the President issued a retaliation proclamation against Canada providing for a toll of twenty cents a ton on freight bound for Canadian ports which shall pass through St. Mary's Falls canal. This on account of discrimination against American freight passing through Canadian canals. This toll was suspended on February 21, the

President having become satisfied that the Canadian government had ceased to discriminate against American freight.

During the year reciprocal treaties have been concluded with Austria, Hungary and Guatemala and proclamation made of them. The embargo on American pork has been raised in Spain, and it may now be said that the American hog has admittance to all the markets of the world.

Not so with American silver. Silver bullion has steadily accumulated in our treasury vaults and has steadily fallen in price, $37\frac{3}{4}$ pence per ounce on November 28, the lowest price ever reached. Foreign nations steadily adhere to the gold standard. The monetary conference, called at the invitation of our government, met in Brussels on November 22. Several proposals were discussed but nothing resulted from the discussions, as representatives of Great Britain, France and Germany declared that their governments were unalterably opposed to abandoning a single standard. The conference formally adjourned on December 17, to meet again May 30 if the representatives of the respective governments approve.

PANAMA.

On the continent the event of the year is the Panama scandal. This colossal failure had slumbered since the Panama Canal Company stopped payments in December, 1888. A parliamentary inquiry has been started in the hopes of finding some means of saving the enterprise. Facts finally came to light which, in the opinion of many, justified a prosecution. In November last a committee of thirty-three members of the Chamber of Deputies was appointed to conduct an investigation. As a result the directors of the Panama Canal Company were charged "with the use of fraudulent devices for creating belief in the existence of a chimerical event, the spending of sums accruing from issues handed to them for a fixed purpose, and the swindling of all or part of the fortune of others." The defendants were

fourteen persons, including Ferdinand de Lesseps, Charles, his son, M. Warins Fontanes, Baron Cottu and M. Eiffel. The five named were convicted. Charles de Lesseps was sentenced to imprisonment for five years and to pay a fine of 3750 francs; Warins Fontanes, M. Cottu and M. Eiffel were each sentenced to imprisonment for two years and the same fine as Charles de Lesseps, except that M. Eiffel is to pay 20,000 francs; Ferdinand de Lesseps was sentenced to pay a fine of 5000 francs and to imprisonment for five years. It is doubtful if the last sentence will be executed. M. de Lesseps is in his dotage and does not understand that any proceedings have been taken against him. For thirty years he has been an ideal figure in France, spoken of as "Le Grand Francais." There is a popular disposition to shift the blame from his shoulders to that of the men who advised him.

On March 21 Baihant, Ex-Minister of Public Works, Blondin and Charles de Lesseps were found guilty of corruption by a Paris jury. The other defendants were acquitted. Baihant was sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of 750,000 francs. Charles de Lesseps was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to be concurrent with his first sentence. The defendants were also ordered to pay the liquidator of the Panama Canal Company 375,000 francs.

The facts elicited by the committee of investigation and the proceedings in court doubtless have added great enjoyment to the Parisians, as it has kept them in a state of feverish excitement since November last. The cabinet has thrice resigned. M. Ribot held on as premier from the resignation of M. Loubet until March 30, when he resigned and a new ministry was formed by M. Depuy. Loubet de Freycinet and finally M. Rouvier were eliminated from the cabinet in January, the latter being charged with corruption; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Justice, resigned for a day or two to go on the stand and swear his skirts clear of any conver-

sation, even with Madame Cottu, wife of one of the convicted directors, so sensitive are the French when excited to a whisper, a tone or a shrug of the shoulder.

Still the extent of the corruption which permeated the contractors, the journalists and deputies is appalling. Thierrie, a Paris banker, asserts that Baron Reinach, who seems to have been the disburser of the corruption fund, had paid into his bank 3,390,000 francs in Panama funds and had drawn it out in twenty-six checks payable to bearer. M. Cornelius Herz, an adventurer, one of the payees, escaped to England before the investigation. Baron Reinach died hardly in time to avoid investigation, as his body was exhumed to ascertain if he had committed suicide.

The excitement and suspicion were, no doubt, augmented by the royalists and Bonapartists, who were scheming to cast reproach on republican institutions, to cause a crisis, precipitate a revolution and place their respective favorites upon the throne. Rumors were thrown out as to President Carnot's connection with the scandal, but nothing of this kind has been substantiated and the firm attitude of the Ribot ministry and its unflinching persistence in probing all sources of information has commanded popular regard and tended to strengthen the republic. One ridiculous incident was a duel between Clemenceau and Derovlide, deputies, in which three shots were exchanged without effect. It may be noted that the Canal Company's accounts show an expenditure of \$2,400,000 in the United States. This also deserves investigation.

ELECTIONS.

Elections have been held during the past year in Portugal, Spain, Italy, England and the United States. In Spain the government obtained 322 as opposed to 92 for the opposition. In Italy Premier Giolitti was returned to power by the election in November, obtaining the endorsement of 325 constitu-

encies, while the Nicoltra and radical parties only secured a little over 100.

In England Mr. Gladstone was returned to power with a majority of forty. On August 15 Mr. Gladstone went to Osborne, kissed the Queen's hand and is made First Lord of the Treasury and Premier for the fourth time—an event without precedent in English history. Very little was done at the autumn session. Parliament met again on the 31st of January and on February 12 the grand old man introduced his remodelled Home Rule bill and made a speech lasting over two hours. "His eye was not dim, nor his natural force abated." The brilliant audience which greeted him has rarely been equalled and made it one of those historic occasions of which Westminster hall may justly be proud.

In this country the year, although it has been what is called a presidential year, has been a very quiet one. The ball was started by the "dandelion" or "anti-snapper" convention held in this state at Syracuse on the 30th day of May. It sent a delegation to Chicago to show that Grover Cleveland was not without supporters in his own state.

The next move on the political chess-board was the resignation of Secretary of State Blaine on June 4, three days before the beginning of the Republican convention at Minneapolis. This was interpreted as a sign that Mr. Blaine was again a candidate for the presidency, although he had said that he was not. The Republican convention, however, selected Benjamin Harrison and Whitelaw Reid as its candidates.

The Democratic convention met on June 21 and on the 23rd nominated on the first ballot Grover Cleveland for President. Adlai E. Stevenson was nominated for Vice-President.

The Prohibition national convention nominated General John Bidwell of California for President and Dr. J. B. Crawford of Texas for Vice-President. The People's party nomi-

nated General John B. Weaver of Iowa for President and James G. Field of Virginia for Vice-President. The Socialists nominated for President Simon Wing, a tailor living in Boston, his colleague being Mr. Matcheff, a carpenter of Brooklyn, N. Y. This last ticket received a total of 21,534 votes.

The issue between the two great parties was the tariff. In the west the People's party made an issue of free silver, and the Democrats in a number of the western states fused with the Populists upon this issue. The morning after election was one of great surprise. Although both the great parties were confident of victory, no one suspected so overwhelming a majority as was given for Mr. Cleveland. He carried this state with a majority of over 40,000 and also the Republican states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and California and obtained one elector in Ohio, having an electoral vote of 277 out of 444 and a plurality of 382,342 votes over Harrison, the largest plurality since 1872. The total vote was 12,068,595, an increase of nearly 700,000 over 1888. The Democrats also re-elected a majority of the House of Representatives and for the first time in thirty-two years gained control of the United States Senate. Mr. Cleveland selected his cabinet during the winter, contrary to precedent announcing them as they accepted their portfolios. The greatest surprise was the nomination of Walter Q. Gresham for Secretary of State, he having been a Republican down to 1892. A tremendous crowd flocked to Washington to witness the inauguration and men paid as high as \$100 for a front room. Some staid to ask for an office.

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

One of the first questions which came before Mr. Cleveland's cabinet was the Hawaiian question. The trouble commenced in Hawaii in the middle of January, when Queen Liliuokalani tried to induce her ministers to sign a new con-

stitution that disfranchised all foreigners. On the 16th of that month a mass meeting was held and a committee of public safety appointed. A provisional government was established. On the first of February the American flag was raised at Honolulu by the United States Minister, John L. Stevens, who issued a proclamation assuming protection of the Hawaiian Islands in the name of the United States. A delegation of prominent men from the islands came to Washington and, after hearing them and considering the matter, President Harrison on February 15 sent to the Senate a proposed treaty and a message recommending that the Hawaiian Islands be annexed to this country.

President Cleveland recalled this treaty from the Senate and has sent a commissioner, Mr. Blount, to the Hawaiian Islands to investigate and report. The American flag has been hauled down and we cannot prophesy the outcome. The Princess Kaiulani, who is next in succession to Queen Liliuokalani and is being educated in England, came to this country in March and on the 13th called on Mrs. Cleveland and fell in love with her, so she says. Perhaps it was a mutual affair. If so, we may expect a protectorate instead of annexation. It is only a question, I suppose, of the manner of doing it, it being generally agreed from the time of Secretary Marey that this country does not desire any foreign power to take charge of Hawaiian affairs.

What Great Britain is ready to do may be seen from the course taken with the Gilbert Islands. On May 27 last, Captain Davis steamed into the harbor of Butaritaro on the island of Apamama, one of the Gilbert group. He read a proclamation declaring that the Queen of England assumed a protectorate over the islands and ran up the British ensign in token of the newly established authority. As Prince Lorenzo says, "Governments do not steal, they annex."

BEHRING SEA.

Our controversy respecting our rights in Behring Sea will soon be decided. The counsel selected to appear for the United States are Edward J. Phelps, James C. Carter and Henry W. Blodgett. Sir Charles Russell, Sir Richard Webster, Hon. W. H. Cross, of the English bar, and C. Robinson, Esq., of the Canadian bar, appear as counsel for Great Britain. Justice Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan were appointed arbitrators for this country, Sir James Harnen, of England, and Sir John S. D. Thompson, Canadian Minister of Justice, were appointed arbitrators on the part of Great Britain. Senator Baron de Courcelles was appointed by the French government. Senator and Ex-Minister Marquis Visconti Venosta was appointed by the Italian government. Gregers W. W. Gram was appointed by the Swedish government. John W. Foster, who succeeded Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State, assisted by Frederick R. Coudert, prepared and submitted the case and counter-case on the part of the United States, and Charles H. Tupper, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the case on the part of Great Britain. The arbitrators met for the first time on February 23, appointed Baron de Courcelles chairman and adjourned to March 23, when the printed arguments were submitted and a further adjournment taken to April 4 to allow the court to examine the printed arguments. The oral arguments commenced on April 4.

It is said that one of the arbitrators on the third day of the argument began to nod, and it has been mooted whether Got's witticism applies, "To sleep is to express an opinion."

On account of the prohibition of the killing of seals in Behring Sea, the Canadian sealers have sailed over into Russian waters in search of seals. Three ships were captured by the Russian ship *Zabiaka* but released and this action disavowed by the Russian government. It is intimated, however, that Russia has made proposals to Great Britain looking to international agreement for the protection of the seals.

COLUMBUS.

It has been a year filled with Columbus fetes and celebrations. The first took place on August 3, at Palos, in Spain. It was on that day and from that point that Columbus set sail 400 years ago. An exact reproduction of the *Santa Maria*, the *Nina* and the *Pinta*, the ships in which Columbus sailed, formed a striking feature of the celebration. These ships have crossed the Atlantic and are to be present in the naval review in New York harbor the last of this month. The Duke of Veragua, a descendant of Columbus, will participate in this naval review. He is said to bear a striking resemblance to Chauncey M. Depew.

The first week of September elaborate festivities were had at Genoa, the birthplace of Columbus. Fifteen nations sent war-ships to participate.

On October 10 the queen regent, the young king and the royal princesses of Spain, were escorted to Huelva by a fleet of twenty-two Spanish and foreign war-ships. The convent of La Rabida is situated near Huelva and here solemn religious services were held by the Franciscan brothers.

At the same time in New York City a more stupendous celebration was in progress. The naval parade, the street parade, the night parade, the fireworks were on so grand a scale that it would take the columns of the *New York World*, or some equally voluminous sheet, in which to describe it. One thing of permanent value will remain, that is the Columbus monument erected at 59th Street and 8th Avenue, presented by the Italians of this continent, supplemented by a generous gift from the Italian government to the United States. Gartano Russo, a native artist of Rome, designed the monument. The statue of Columbus is of pure white Carrara marble, fourteen feet high.

The celebration at Chicago was held on October 21, that being the date, new style, when Columbus first sighted

land. The Fair buildings were dedicated, Dr. Depew and Henry Watterson delivering orations. The exercises were held in the Liberal Arts building and 150,000 people were thought to be present. The building was not filled, but the audience was too large to hear even the powerful orchestra and chorus, numbering nearly 5,000 voices, led by Theodore Thomas. Everything is on a grand scale, \$20 for a breath may be an exaggeration, but it is a fact that the man who buys the exclusive right of selling peanuts at the fair pays \$140,000 for it. The largest silver statue ever known, 1,600 pounds of sterling silver, has been cast by Montana as a statue of Justice. It is an exact reproduction of the form of Ada Rehan, which was said by the artist who modeled the statue to be perfection itself, all of which has excited the envy of other actresses of good form.

The interest in Columbus and his discoveries led the Chicago *Herald* to send an expedition to establish definitely if possible the island on which Columbus first landed, about which there has been great dispute. Watling's Island was decided upon and a monument erected at the spot where it is supposed Columbus landed. Congress voted to issue 5,000,000 souvenir half-dollar pieces in aid of the exposition. These it was expected would retail for one dollar apiece. The first perfect one was purchased by Wyckoff, Seamens & Benedict for \$10,000. Large sums have also been offered for the 400th, the 1492d and the 1892d coins. We have also Columbian postage stamps representing different scenes in the life of Columbus, but which, on account of their size, have furnished the professional jokers with much matter for the funny papers.

Historians have been busy also critically examining the sources of authority for Columbus's voyages, and school boys have written compositions about his great discovery. I notice one of the latter so succinct as to be worthy of preservation. It says: "Columbus was a man who could make

an egg stand on end without breaking it. The king of Spain said to Columbus, 'Can you discover America?' 'Yes,' said Columbus, 'if you will give me a ship.' So he had a ship and sailed over the sea in the direction where he thought America ought to be found. The sailors quarreled and said they believed there was no such place. But after many days the pilot came to him and said, 'Columbus, I see land.' 'Then that is America,' said Columbus. When the ship got near, the land was full of black men. Columbus said, 'Is this America?' 'Yes, it is,' said they. 'Then,' he said, 'I suppose you are the niggers?' 'Yes,' they said, 'we are.' The chief said, 'I suppose you are Columbus.' 'You are right,' said he. Then the chief turned to his men and said, 'There is no help for it, we are discovered at last.'"

THE NAVY.

It is gratifying to note that the American Navy is now quite a respectable affair. Secretary Tracy says that we now rank fifth among the naval powers of the world, Great Britain, France, Italy and Russia outranking us.

The cruiser *New York*, an armored vessel of the United States Navy, just built, has proved herself to be the fastest armored vessel afloat. During the session of 1892 congress passed a law allowing the steamships *City of Paris* and *City of New York* to be registered as American vessels, provided their owners should build vessels of similar tonnage in American shipyards; and also that 90 per cent. of the capital of the associations owning them should be held by American citizens. On February 21 President Harrison raised the American flag on the *City of New York*. These ships are henceforth to be called *New York* and *Paris*. The latter vessel beat its own record twice during the year, first in July and later in October, making the western trip the last time in 5 days, 14 hours, 24 minutes.

RECORDS.

The previous records for fast trotting, skating and bicycle riding have likewise been raised the past year. The pneumatic tire seems to have added fleetness to both the horse and the bicycles. Nancy Hanks trotted in $2:07\frac{1}{4}$ on August 16, in $2:05\frac{1}{4}$ on August 30, and in $2:04$ on September 28. Arthur Zimmerman made a mile on a bicycle in $2:06\frac{1}{2}$ on September 9.

On January 5 James Aveling skated a mile with three sharp turns in $3:22\frac{1}{2}$.

On March 22 the Oxford crew won the university boat race on the Thames in 18 minutes and 47 seconds, the fastest time on record.

Some long distance races have been had. Between October 2 and 11, under the patronage of the German and Austrian Emperors, a long distance cavalry race of about 400 miles between Berlin and Vienna was run by officers of the German and Austrian armies. Nineteen horses expired on the road and many more after the finish. The best record belongs to the Austrians, Count Starhemberg winning the first prize, with a record of 71 hours, 20 minutes.

In May a message was carried by relays of bicycle riders from General Miles at Chicago to General Howard in New York. Very fast time was not made on account of wet weather and bad condition of the roads, but the distance, about 1,000 miles, was accomplished in four days, an average speed of eighteen miles an hour. Messages can be conveyed more quickly by telephone. The longest telephone line in the world was opened on October 18, between New York and Chicago; distance, 950 miles, cost of entire line, \$380,000, five minutes talk for \$9. This distance was exceeded soon after by a line from Boston to Chicago, 1,200 miles.

The latest electrical device is one invented by Professor Elisha Gray, called the telautograph, by which writing can be re-produced by electricity over the wire.

RELIGIOUS.

Two heresy trials have interested the religious world during the past year.

The second trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs was commenced on November 8 before the New York Presbytery. It was finished on the 30th day of December and resulted in the acquittal of Dr. Briggs.

Henry Preserved Smith, Professor in Lane Seminary, did not fare so well. He was convicted in December upon the second and third charges against him and removed from the ministry.

The latter part of the year Mgr. Satolli, papal legate, arrived from Rome with full power to settle any disputes or matters requiring investigation. Later it was announced that he would stay permanently in this country. On December 23 he restored Dr. McGlynn to the Catholic Church and reinstated him at St. Stephens. He has also decided that children of Catholic parents may attend the public schools provided the parents make other provision for their religious instruction.

STRIKES.

The past year has witnessed gigantic struggles between the capitalist and the wage earner, in which the latter has been defeated, after a lavish waste of property and blood. Four different centers in this country, Homestead, Pa., Buffalo, N. Y., Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, and Coal Creek, Tenn., attracted the attention of the world. The National Guard was called out in the four states above named and martial law proclaimed. The trouble at Homestead arose over reduction of wages. Under the contract theretofore prevailing \$25 a ton was fixed as a minimum of wages for 4x4 Bessemer billets. The company proposed to reduce this minimum to \$22 a ton; the men finally came down to \$24 and the company came up to \$23. Both parties stuck to their figures and on July 1 the lockout commenced.

Mr. Frick, chairman of the Carnegie company, employed Pinkertons and the men resisted. Shots were fired and twenty-four men were killed before the Governor called out the National Guard, which he did on July 11. After ninety-five days service the latter was withdrawn and on November 20 the strike was officially declared at an end. Fully \$2,000,000 lost in wages—a loss of double that amount to the company, over thirty-five lives lost, many wounded and disabled, great destitution among the workingmen's families, merchants' stores fallen into the hands of the sheriff through the stagnation in business, indictments found for murder, riot, treason and conspiracy against about fifty persons, and nothing gained, nothing to offset this expenditure of blood and treasure, this misery and destitution.

At Coeur d'Alene, non-union miners had been employed since April 1. On July 11 the men employed at the Gem mine were attacked by a large body of union miners. The non-union men stoutly resisted, but were forced to surrender after four or five of their number were killed. Mine after mine was forced to surrender. The Governor ordered out the state militia, but as they numbered only 200 they proved inadequate. President Harrison, being appealed to, issued immediate orders and about 2,000 United States troops concentrated and restored order in the disturbed region.

The outbreak at Buffalo commenced on August 14. The switchmen of the Erie, Lehigh Valley and Buffalo Creek railways at Buffalo were called out by Grand Master Swency of the Switchmen's union. The strike, however, spread to all the other roads in Buffalo, except the Grand Trunk and Michigan Central. Here, as at Homestead, the sheriff was unable to cope with the difficulty and, on August 17, Governor Flower ordered out a number of the state regiments, in all about 8,000 troops, which soon restored order. The Wheelers from this city covered themselves with glory. Lieutenant Nellis made a charge with twenty-

three men and dispersed 2,000. At midnight of August 24 Mr. Sweeney declared the strike off.

Coincident in time with the Buffalo strike was the labor disturbance in Tennessee, which grew out of the convict lease system of working the mines. The miners destroyed the stockades at Tracy City, Olive Springs and Inman and sent the convicts there employed to Nashville and Knoxville. At Coal Creek Colonel Kellar Anderson was posted with 150 state troops, and three assaults were made upon his position by the miners without avail. Colonel Anderson was soon relieved by Brigadier-General Carnes who seized the persons of over a hundred miners and order was soon restored. We have noted troubles heretofore in this mining region and doubtless they will continue until the convict labor lease system is abolished. Popular sentiment is with the miners on this subject, but riotous disturbances on the part of the miners may alienate this sentiment.

Two great strikes have taken place in Europe. That at Carmaux, in southern France, began toward the end of August. It was due to the refusal of the Farn Mining Company to keep on their pay-roll as an employe M. Calvignac, the socialist Mayor of Carmaux, who since his election to office had been absent from work the most of the time. After the strike had lasted about eight weeks, Premier Loubet offered to act as arbitrator. His decision, announced October 26, was in the nature of a compromise, which was not satisfactory to the workmen. Another compromise was, however, arranged on November 3, and the men went back to work.

On November 5 began one of the largest strikes or lock-outs which ever occurred in England, 125,000 cotton operatives were thrown out of work and much suffering inflicted on large classes in Manchester, Oldham, Bury and other towns. The cause of the strike is found in the depressed condition of the cotton trade. The employers proposed a

reduction of 10 per cent. in wages, which the workmen resisted. A compromise was reached on March 25. A reduction of only $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. was agreed to. To win this victory the workmen had to sacrifice \$8,000,000 in wages. Strikes and lockouts seem a little too expensive to settle such disputes. The problem for the coming statesman is to work out a feasible scheme of compulsory arbitration.

A new phase was put upon the labor question in the latter part of March by the decision of Judges Ricks and Taft of the United States Circuit Court in Ohio, holding that strikers could not interfere with interstate commerce or boycott freight delivered by one road to another, and that any such interference after the prohibitory order of the court is contempt of court.

While the strikes of August were running their course and in marked contrast thereto a monument was being erected, and on August 28 was unveiled, at Essen, Germany, to the memory of Alfred Krupp by the workmen who had been in his employment, seventeen thousand men marched in procession to do honor to one whom they considered a benefactor. A monument had been erected in July, 1888, by the town, but the workmen themselves desired to show their appreciation of Mr. Krupp and his son and so erected this monument of their own.

As the month of February, 1892, witnessed a great combination of coal roads, so February, 1893, saw the collapse of this combination. The Philadelphia and Reading road went into the hands of receivers on February 20. On that day the largest number of shares ever dealt in were bought and sold on the New York Stock Exchange, more than the whole capital stock of the Reading Company having been traded in one day.

PRIZE FIGHTS.

The great prize fight for the championship of the world between Sullivan and Corbett took place at New Orleans on

September 7. Sullivan was knocked out in the twenty-first round. The minor fights between the light weights, the feather weights, the middle weights, the welter weights and the heavy weights are too numerous to mention. Even the women are getting the mania. Five rounds were fought at Philadelphia on October 29 between the wife of one Swipes and a brunette by the name of Philadelphia Maggie. Maggie was knocked out by a blow on the nose and when she found she could not have another wipe at Mrs. Swipes she called her some hard names. A recent prize fight near Syracuse between Dunfee and Donovan resulted in the death of the latter and the arrest of Dunfee for manslaughter.

LYNCHING.

Prize fights do not cast so much odium upon our western civilization as the "lynch law" which is occasionally administered in some parts of this country, sometimes with fairness, sometimes, however, with brutality and wanton waste of blood. Lynchings, though only occasional, give European moralists and observers, like the London *Times*, a text upon which to preach the barbarity of Americans and from which, no doubt, the untravelled foreigner gets the impression that lynch law is the rule in this country. I have to record two cases of lynching which are peculiarly atrocious and which in a manner justify all that can be said against it.

The first case occurred in January at Bakersville, North Carolina, a little place in the Alleghanies, twenty-eight miles from the nearest telegraph station. Two men, Snipes and Wiseman, were arrested on charge of the murder of a man by the name of Osborne and after the arrest the men confessed the crime. The brothers of the murdered man, not content with the slow progress of the law, gathered friends and neighbors and attempted to storm the jail. The sheriff resisted and the first night they were not successful. But on the following evening, having gathered a party of 500 men armed

with Winchester rifles and revolvers, they renewed the attack with deadly effect. Of the mob twenty were killed and thirty wounded, while twelve of the sheriff's posse fell dead. Snipes and his companion were dragged about half a mile to some trees to be hanged, while the maddened crowd poured shots from rifles and revolvers into the bodies as they were dragged along.

The other case was that of a negro who was burned at the stake by a mob at Paris, Texas, and tortured by puncturing the flesh with red hot irons.

WEATHER.

The weather has, as usual, been full of caprice and contrast. May started in with plenty of rain, not only in this vicinity, but throughout the western states. The rain and cold weather together retarded the advance of spring and the leaves of forest trees were not fully out by the 25th of May. The cold weather suddenly changed on Decoration day and it became warm and hot the next day, 84° at 1 P. M. The rains, however, continued into and through June, making the country roads impassable and the farmer's life miserable. It must be said, however, in deference to historical truth, that while it rained and rained the government still continued to hold out hopes to us by hoisting the fair weather flag from day to day. There were two hot days in June, the 14th and 15th, but the hottest weather of the season came the latter part of July, when we had six hot days in succession. It was hot from ocean to ocean. The thermometer in front of Sagar's rose to 102°, and it ranged from 90° to 100° during the entire week. The 29th was said to be the hottest in New York City for twenty-one years and the record of deaths from sunstroke has never been equalled. The tramway horses died by hundreds. It was a very hot summer in Europe also, the hot weather taking in the British Isles. The thermometer rose to 104° in Berlin and 89° in London.

September was a very dry month and October was mild and without frost. Winter commenced early and lasted long. The first touch came in November with a little snow and very heavy frost. A heavy snow storm came on November 18, loading the electric wires and trees with its heavy weight. One pole at corner of Green and Clark streets was pulled down. Six inches more of snow fell on the 24th, making sleighing for Thanksgiving. This sleighing continued for about two weeks and then vanished with a thunder storm. Very cold weather with snow came on December 23 and we had sleighing for Christmas and from that time on till the middle of March, and after that, even, in the country. As we had very hot weather long continued in July, so we had very cold weather long continued in January. For over two weeks the mercury hovered around the zero point, occasionally falling 10° to 20° below it. This made the finest skating in years on the big dam and at the lake.

The temperature in Washington from January 4 to 20 was 18° below the normal.

In New York City the mercury fell to 14° above zero. Floating ice impeded the vessels in New York harbor and it looked like a veritable Arctic sea. A floe six to eighteen inches thick filled half the bay. There is a tradition that a century ago New York bay was completely frozen over from Staten to Long Island. This winter saw the nearest approach to it in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Fifty-seven inches of snow fell in New York City in January and February.

Streams and lakes which are rarely, if ever, frozen succumbed to the icy weather. Seneca lake was frozen over at the northerly end. The Cumberland river was frozen over from bank to bank. Great suffering came with this extreme cold in Tennessee, especially in the central south. In Ohio a partial failure of the natural gas supply aggravated the

misery. Chesapeake Bay was frozen over to such an extent as to virtually stop the oyster business. "Not an oyster in town" was true for some time in Auburn.

The weather in Europe was also cold and very severe. Mercury in Russia fell to 69° below zero centigrade. Pretty low temperature for bacilli, but they seem to live through it, as cholera is already reported at St. Petersburg. The severe weather even touched southern Italy, covering Vesuvius with a mantle of snow. The cold weather continues and has been accompanied at the west with tornadoes and cyclones which have done much destructive work at Ypsilanti and other places.

DISASTERS.

There were great floods in May along the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. In Iowa the Mississippi before Burlington was six miles wide. Thousands of people were made destitute by reason of the floods, especially along the Arkansas river. Great damage was done at St. Louis, estimated at \$11,000,000. From fifty to one hundred lives were lost at Sioux City.

On May 27 there was a terrible cyclone at Wellington, Kansas; fifteen lives lost, seventy-five injured.

The Island of Mauritius was visited in May by a hurricane which seems to have beaten the record for hurricanes. Vessels were lifted by enormous waves and deposited high on the beach. The coast was strewn with wrecks. One-third of the capital city, Port Louis, was laid in ruins; some 1,200 lives were lost.

On May 21 a great fire in Oswego swept away half a million dollars worth of property, including four elevators and a large amount of lumber.

It harrows my soul to collect together all the disasters of a summer like that of 1892. *Ætna* in eruption destroying many villages by its streams of molten lava, but *Ætna* is nothing compared with the devastating fury of *Gumona Arva*

on the great Sanguin Island, which on June 7 without any preliminary warning suddenly destroyed some 2,000 persons by the immense volumes of flame, ashes and masses of stones emitted from it. Following this the northwestern part of the island disappeared.

On June 1 three hundred people were killed by a fire in a silver mine in Bohemia.

On June 5 at Oil City, Pa., an oil tank was struck by lightning and burst. The burning liquid floated down the surface of the river which was swelled to a flood with continuous rain and made havoc with property at Oil City and Titusville, destroying a million dollars worth.

On June 14 forty-five men were killed by the collapse of a temporary bridge over Licking river in Ohio between Covington and Newport.

On June 16 fifty people in Minnesota were killed by a tornado. June is a month for the tornado, cyclone and hurricane. A local hurricane swept through this county on the 16th from Springport to Genoa. Trees of large size were snapped in twain. One large barn was completely demolished. Exhibition hall on the fair ground at Genoa was moved ten feet and wrecked.

On June 27 a great wind storm visited Auburn, doing little damage, however, except in the destruction of trees. Later on, July 15, another hurricane made havoc with some of the large elms of our city.

On July 8 nearly one-half of St. John's, Newfoundland, was destroyed by fire. \$15,000,000 of property was destroyed, rendering one-third of the inhabitants homeless and destitute. St. John's is really Newfoundland, being the only city of importance and containing one-fifth of the population of the colony.

On July 9 the boiler of the *Mont Blanc*, the largest paddle steamer on Lake Geneva, exploded, killing twenty-four persons. Two days later the lower end of the glacier of Biannay

dropped from Mont Blanc, carrying with it the village of Bionnay into the mountain stream below. This it dammed up until the water accumulated in sufficient quantities to burst the dam. In three minutes it carried off three of the five hotel buildings at St. Gervais. At least one hundred and sixty persons are believed to have perished.

On August 26 a fearful mining disaster occurred at the Parkslip coalpit near Bridge End, a mining town in Wales. An explosion followed by a fire destroyed 150 men.

On August 27 the Metropolitan Opera House in New York City was destroyed by fire.

On September 7 the Rockaway Beach Hotel and buildings near it were destroyed by fire.

On October 27 the Anchor line steamer *Roumania* went ashore near Lisbon and 113 out of 122 persons were drowned.

On October 28 the largest fire of the season occurred at Milwaukee; \$7,000,000 of property were destroyed.

On December 12 there was a colliery explosion at the Ramfurlong Colliery in which fifty lives were lost.

On January 25 a temple was burned at Canton, China, resulting in the death of 1400 natives.

On January 31 a destructive earthquake visited the island of Zante, Greece, causing much loss of life and property. Another severe earthquake at the same place in April.

The latter part of February Gergely, near the town of Paks, in Hungary, was swept away by a sudden rise of the Danube, rendering homeless 1,600 people.

On March 10 another great fire in Boston destroyed four or five million dollars worth of property. The alarm was given from box 52, same alarm as in the two previous great conflagrations in that city.

One ship, the *Naronic* of the White Star line, has gone to the bottom, leaving none to tell the story of its disaster.

Auburn escaped any dire calamity. No plague or pestilence invaded our midst. The hurricanes which visited us

only tore away a few trees which we could do without. In the matter of fires, the record of Chief Jewhurst, presented the last of February, for the year then ending, showed forty-two alarms, total loss \$12,446.79. Insurance paid, \$10,944.50, loss above insurance \$1,502.26. Since then the largest fire which ever visited Auburn Prison occurred. Loss about \$90,000, half of which was a total loss to the state.

CHOLERA.

But the most dreaded calamity of the year was the cholera. As the preceding year was a year of famine, and the year 1890 a year of the grippe, so we may entitle the year 1892 as a cholera year. Grippe, famine and cholera all have had their inception in Russia, that physical, political and moral pest house of Europe, which needs some vast upheaval or revolution to cleanse its poisoned system. When the cholera was fairly started in Russia more than 4,000 people died daily of this disease in that country. In August the cholera appeared at Hamburg, where it soon developed into an epidemic. Business was practically suspended there for the balance of the year and a flourishing commercial city turned into one vast hospital. Out of 17,962 cases at Hamburg there were 7,598 deaths. It was announced on November 3 that Hamburg was free from cholera, but new cases have since arisen.

This country awoke to its danger when on August 29 a ship arrived in New York harbor with immigrants among whom cholera had developed. The President, the Governor and Health Officer Jenkins tried to outdo each other in their efforts to prevent the appearance of this scourge in our midst.

On September 1 the President issued a proclamation for a quarantine of twenty days of all vessels containing immigrants. Later all immigration was suspended for a while to the great relief of our already congested country. The

cholera may be a blessing to us in disguise, if it keeps out the undesirable immigrant and causes such sanitary precautions as will mitigate and lessen diseases other than the cholera.

The Governor, not to be outdone in zeal for the public good, made a purchase of Fire Island for quarantine purposes for the good round sum of \$225,000, paying down \$50,000 of his own money to bind the bargain. The inhabitants of the surrounding villages rose *en masse* at this kind act of the Governor and attempted to prevent by force, arms and injunctions the landing of any returning travelers from Europe, whether sick or well. No doubt the passengers of the *Normannia* were glad to get landed somewhere on *terra firma* and the Fire Island purchase from their view point may be a good one. And now that it is found that Fire Island will not do for a permanent quarantine station, no doubt the surrounding inhabitants are satisfied too, as is also Mr. Samms, who sold the island. Notwithstanding the efforts of Health Officer Jenkins, five cases of Asiatic cholera from which death resulted developed in New York City.

Immigration was suspended by the President's proclamation, but, some doubts being felt as to the power of the President, a national quarantine bill was passed by Congress and signed by the President in February. This places quarantine in the charge of the United States hospital and marine service, and gives the President the power by proclamation to prohibit immigration.

LOCAL EVENTS.

The past year has been for Auburn one of increasing prosperity. We have had no boom as yet, although there have been some attempts to start one, notably at Auburn Heights, a suburb of Auburn known to our younger days as "New Guinea." There has, however, been a slow but steady advance in real estate and an unusual demand for houses to rent at higher prices. All our factories, except the Wagon Company

plant, are running full time and employing in the aggregate more workmen than ever before in Auburn history. Several new industries have also been started. Three and one-half acres were purchased on Garfield street in May and a building erected for canning corn. The canning factory did a large business during the season of corn canning and afforded a profitable market for the farmers in this vicinity. The manufacture of pearl buttons is also a new industry, the success of which it is too early to prophesy. The twine factory on Cottage street is a new brick structure employing a large number of men and women and is a valuable adjunct to the immense business of D. M. Osborne & Co. The latter company sold their two storehouses adjoining the twine factory to that company and are now building an immense brick storehouse on Lincoln street, having removed for that purpose most of the dwelling houses on the north side of the street. They also constructed another very large brick structure for manufacturing purposes in the rear of the new storehouse.

The firm of A. W. Stevens & Son was doing so prosperous a business that they have organized as a corporation, with a capital of \$750,000.

The Auburn Manufacturing Company decided to sell their plant and advertised it for sale at auction on June 15. The plant was sold to Richard Eccles for \$30,000, and during the summer he moved from his place further down the stream to his new purchase and has since that time been doing an increased business.

During the fall E. R. Fay & Sons established a banking house in addition to their safety deposit and investment business.

On June 7 the proposition of municipal ownership of water works was submitted to the people and carried in the affirmative by a vote of 2,829 to 634. On August 15 the common council appointed Messrs. Laurie, Wait and Moses as commissioners. The latter on the 23d day of January

made a report to the common council recommending the purchase of the present Water Works Company's plant for the sum of \$425,000, to take effect on July 1, next. This was ratified by the common council and by the stockholders of the Auburn Water Works Company. Mr. Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., was appointed commissioner in place of Mr. Moses on March 13.

Two new newspapers have been established during the year, not to mention the sheet designed to boom Auburn Heights, viz., the *Patriot*, edited by Louis Schewe, and the *Auburn Gazette*, edited by Fred A. Mohr. The latter paper advocates Henry George's theory of a single tax. On June 24 the *Advertiser*, having purchased a Cox duplex press, came out in a new dress as an eight-page paper.

During the summer the park and island at the foot of the lake was patronized by crowds of people. Base-ball was played there nearly every afternoon in August, furnishing a column each day for the local scribe of the *Advertiser*.

On October 28 the convention of the Inter-Seminary Missionary Alliance began its session in Auburn. It was opened by the laying of the corner stone of the Willard Memorial chapel and Welch Memorial building.

The old seminary building which has done service for so many years has been nearly torn down. As if to emphasize the disappearance of the old landmarks, the large elm at the corner of North and Seminary streets was cut down during the month of November.

The Methodist conference was held in this city in October. Bishop Fowler was present and presided. About a month after the conference closed, in the elegant language of the local editor of the *Advertiser*, there was a "gigantic kick" in the First Methodist Church.

It was ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Keeny had been appointed by the bishop to the charge of this church. The newly appointed minister was plainly told that he was not

wanted and he left the city. Later the Rev. H. R. Bender, D. D., was appointed pastor in place of Mr. Keeny and he is now in charge of the church. Another new pastor, Rev. Frederick W. Palmer, accepted a call to the Central Presbyterian Church in February.

One of the local sensations of the season was the tilt between the Rev. Levi Bird and the city officials. Mr. Bird preached a sermon against the city officials, not only generally but specifically pointing out the short-comings of each and alleging that they were individually and collectively guilty of drunkenness, Sabbath desecration and other crimes and misdemeanors. The city officials said nothing in defense, but before Mr. Bird knew it he was indicted by the October grand jury for criminal libel. His trial was set down for the 10th of December. The court room was crowded with men and women, including a large part of his congregation. The defendant, through Mr. Drummond, who consented to act as his counsel, made an apology and promised not to do so again and the indictment was dismissed. Mr. Bird afterwards told the reporters and his congregation that he was betrayed by his counsel and that certain statements made in his behalf were unauthorized. The proceedings, however, seem to have had a soothing effect, as we have not seen any more personal sermons.

The Board of Supervisors had a long session, not adjourning until January 10.

The supervisors devoted several days to the consideration of the woodchuck question, which is growing in importance every year. When we consider that 12,278 woodchucks were killed in our county alone during the past year, it seems as if the national legislature should take the subject in hand. The total county charge for woodchucks was \$1,227.80 for which the city of Auburn has to bear its share. The city members, of course, objected to this, claiming that the city received no benefit. The country members retorted that

whatever benefited the country was advantageous to the city and, as the country members had the majority, the city had to acquiesce. The bounty, however, was repealed for the future. It is said that there were certain irregularities in woodchuck returns which prompted this action. For instance, the different towns did not have uniform methods of registering the slaughtered woodchucks. One town required the scalp, another the tail. The consequence was that the small boy of one town would turn in a scalp and would then trade the tail for a scalp with a boy in another town where tails were vouchers. I presume this accounts for the large yield of woodchucks for the year.

Auburn enjoyed two good orchestral concerts, one given by Walter Damrosch and one by Anton Seidl. These were made doubly instructive and enjoyable by the illustrated lectures upon the program given previous to each lecture by Thomas M. Osborne.

A course of lectures upon six of the leading modern philosophers by President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, were enjoyed by the thinking people of Auburn, as also were four lectures upon socialism by Prof. Richard T. Ely, of the University of Wisconsin. These lectures were delivered in the First Presbyterian Church, in the Seminary course provided by Henry A. Morgan, of Aurora.

University extension has obtained a foothold here, opened by a course of ten lectures upon American history by Prof. George W. Smith, of Colgate University.

On February 17 the examining and supervising board of sanitary plumbing was organized. Hereafter all plumbers will have to pass a satisfactory examination before they are authorized to do plumbing.

At the charter election John E. McIntosh was elected Mayor over Cyrenus Wheeler, Jr., by a majority of sixteen.

As we go to press the board of health are debating the subject of garbage disposal and have proposed the building of a crematory therefor.

A large trunk sewer through the Fifth ward will soon be completed.

NECROLOGY.

The following distinguished foreigners have died during the year :

On July 19, Thomas Cook, aged 84, founder of Cook's Tours.

On July 21, Viscount Sherbrook, aged 82, a noted liberal leader and speaker twenty-five years ago known as Robert Lowe.

On August 23, at Rio Janeiro, Marshal Deodore de Lonsseca, the first President of the United States of Brazil.

On October 2, Joseph Ernest Renan, aged 69, the renowned French philosopher, philologist and critic, author of a life of Jesus and other books of a theological nature.

On October 6, aged 83, Alfred Tennyson, Baron of Aldworth, Sussex, and of Freshwater, Isle of Wight, Poet Laureate of England, greatest poet of the age and, as some critics think, since Shakespeare. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, near his contemporary, Browning. No one has been appointed to succeed him as laureate. As Holmes is the only surviving octogenarian of the literary men on this side of the Atlantic, so on the other side there are but two survivors of prominence, Gladstone and Ruskin.

On November 9, the Duke of Marlborough, chiefly known in this country as the husband of Mrs. Hammersly of New York City.

On November 19, Baron Jacques Reinach, director of the Panama Canal Company, who died suddenly laden with so many secrets as to bribery and corruption of French officials.

On November 26, near Algiers, Africa, Cardinal Savigerie, aged 67, the staunch opponent of the African slave trade and the most popular of French prelates.

On December 5, Dr. Charles Wordsworth, aged 80, bishop of St. Andrews since 1852. He was a nephew of the poet Wordsworth and a writer of much note.

On December 6, Ernest Werner Siemens, the renowned electrician and engineer, at Berlin, aged 76.

On December 18, Sir Richard Owen, aged 88, renowned specialist on comparative anatomy and the author of many works on that and kindred subjects.

On January 16, Frances Anna Kemble, aged 83, niece of Mrs. Scott Siddons and daughter of Charles Kemble, a famous actress in her day.

On February 20, Baron von Bluchrodes, wealthiest man in Berlin.

On March 5, Hippolyte Adolphe Taine, member of the French academy, author of the well known history of English literature.

On March 6, Alibin Said, Sultan of Zanzibar. His son, Kalid, attempted to usurp the throne by taking possession of the palace. He, however, surrendered at the demand of the British authorities and Hamid, the nephew of the Sultan, who, it seems, is entitled by Mohammedan law to succeed his uncle, became Sultan.

On March 17, in Paris, M. Jules Ferry, a popular French statesman, aged 61. After a banishment from political life of several years he had just been elected President of the Senate.

Of the prominent men who have died in this country, I note the following :

On May 18, James R. Osgood, the publisher, aged 56.

On June 9, Sidney Dillon, aged 89, Ex-President of the Union Pacific Railway.

On June 11, Col. Leonidas L. Polk, aged 54, President of the National Farmers' Alliance.

On June 28, Theodore W. Dwight, aged 70, for many years professor of law in Columbia College, famed for the accuracy and extent of his knowledge.

On July 12, Cyrus W. Field, aged 72, projector of the Atlantic cable, which he persevered in laying after four

unsuccessful attempts. John Bright called Field the Columbus of modern times, "who by his cable has moored the new world alongside of the old."

On July 17, Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, aged 65, a New England authoress.

On August 9, at Wilmington, O., Gen. James W. Denver, who suggested the name of Colorado for that state, and for whom its capital city was named.

On August 23, at Canandaigua, Myron H. Clark, aged 86, first Republican Governor of this state, elected in 1854. It was largely through his efforts that the two cent per mile limit for railway fares on the New York Central was adopted.

On August 31, George William Curtis, aged 68, writer, lecturer and student of politics, the American Addison.

On September 5, Daniel Dougherty, the silver-tongued orator and advocate.

On September 7, John G. Whittier, the quaker poet, aged 85. So passeth away the last but one (Holmes) of the literary men of the first century of the republic.

On September 9, Ex-Senator Francis Kernan.

On September 11, Montgomery H. Throop, born in Auburn in 1827, one of the authors of the New York Code of Civil Procedure.

On September 15, Jonathan Bass, the ossified man, died of ossification of the heart, leaving no successor for the museum.

On September 24, Patrick Sarsfield Gilmore, aged 60, the successful band leader.

On September 25, James W. Husted, aged 59, a prominent Republican politician called the "bald eagle" of Westchester County. He was elected to the Assembly twenty-seven terms and was six times Speaker of that body.

On October 3, Rev. Samuel Longfellow, aged 73, brother of the poet.

On October 13, at Lyons, John H. Camp, who represented this district in Congress for several terms.

On October 25, Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, wife of the President, aged 60.

On October 27, Dewitt C. Littlejohn, at Oswego, Speaker of the Assembly for five terms.

On November 2, Theodore Child, writer for Harper & Bros., died near Ispahan, Persia.

On the same day, Lieutenant Frederick Schwatka, the Arctic explorer.

On November 14, John Hoey, aged 67, a pioneer in the express business in the country.

On December 2, Jay Gould, aged 56, one of the greatest money accumulators of the age.

On January 3, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, aged 64, the historian of New York City.

The month of January, as in 1892, made havôc with the names of famous men in our land.

On the 10th, General Benjamin F. Butler, prominent as a warrior, politician and lawyer, famous for his brief reign at New Orleans as a general, Governor of Massachusetts in 1882, while his fortune of \$7,000,000 attests his success in the law.

On the 17th, Ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes.

On the 23rd, Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus Lamar, aged 67, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

On the same day, Bishop Phillips Brooks, aged 57, a beloved clergyman of the Episcopal church, renowned for his philanthropy, his oratory, his energy and his literary ability.

On the 26th, Gen. Abner Doubleday, aged 73, an able general, took an active part in the battle of Gettysburg, and wrote an account of that battle. His father was editor of the *Cayuga Patriot*, and twice represented the Auburn district in Congress.

On the 27th, James Gillespie Blaine, aged 62, prominent in our national life for thirty years, Secretary of State in two administrations, once nominated for President and four times a candidate.

On February 13, Dr. Norvin Green, President of the Western Union Telegraph Company, aged 74.

In February, Gen. Beauregard, confederate general in the war of the Rebellion, aged 75. He fired the first shot at Fort Sumter.

On March 7, Douglas Campbell, aged 57, author of "The Puritan in Holland, England and America."

On March 24, Elliott F. Shepard, proprietor of the New York *Mail and Express*.

On March 28, Gen. E. Kirby Smith, the last of the confederate generals, at Sewanee, Tennessee.

On April 17, Lucy Larcom, the poetess.

I note the death of the following residents of this vicinity:

On May 17, Peter Burgess, aged 85, a venerable elder in the Central Presbyterian Church.

On June 28, Isaac Sisson, aged 80, a member of the first board of school trustees in Auburn. He held the office of sanitary inspector until a short time before his death.

On July 12, John Lawler, a prominent grocer, aged 47.

On July 13, Noah P. Clark, aged 75, postmaster under President Grant.

On August 14, Col. John B. Richardson, aged 74, also an ex-postmaster, one of the original trustees of Fort Hill Cemetery and its first secretary.

On September 3, Dennis R. Alward, aged 62, assistant secretary of legation in England in 1862 and afterwards private secretary to Charles Francis Adams, Minister to England.

On October 11, John L. Parker, of Moravia, a prominent lawyer, and member of Assembly for several terms.

On October 16, Norman Parker, aged 68, a constable of this city for forty-five years.

On October 23, Albert Jones, manager of the Washington meat market, aged 43.

On the same day, Delia M. Coffin, relict of the late Captain Joshua Coffin, aged 93.

On November 12, William Panka, aged 87, an eccentric miser. He was one of the first convicts in Auburn prison, thought to have been wrongfully convicted. Since his discharge many years ago he had lived here alone, except for his dogs, said to number over twenty.

On November 14, James Mead, aged 78, sheriff of this county from 1863 to 1866.

On November 24, Philo W. Healey, aged 68, merchant, much interested in church work.

On December 2, George H. TenEyck, aged 78, one of the founders of the photo-copying business.

On December 5, Sarah M. B. Beecher, aged 47, wife of Prof. Willis J. Beecher.

On January 13, Rev. Reuben Berry, aged 85, a local preacher who worked at his trade in the Canoga Mills on week days and preached on Sundays.

On January 14, in Pueblo, Col., Colonel Henry Richardson, son of the late Hon. J. L. Richardson.

On the same day, Philo Nellis, aged 66.

On January 31, Etsel Wood, of Union Springs, aged 55, member of the Cayuga County bar.

On February 8, Allen McKain, in his 53d year, for a quarter of a century employe, foreman and superintendent of D. M. Osborne & Co., an alderman from 1876 to 1881.

On February 15, Nicholas Bogart, in his 92d year, born of slave parentage. He became a trusted and faithful servant of Governor Seward, occupying the position of coachman until age incapacitated him for that position.

On March 16, Calvin N. Sittser, aged 73, a member of the bar of this county since 1845.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

*FOURTH PAPER. 1893-94.

AUBURN, N. Y., April 13, 1894.

Dear Mr. Snow:

The one hundred and first anniversary of the founding of Hardenbergh's Corners in 1792 has passed into history.

AUBURN'S CENTENNIAL.

The question of celebration had been mooted from time to time during the years 1891 and 1892, and even a committee of this society was appointed to consider the matter, but the movement took no definite shape until a large and enthusiastic meeting of citizens was held at the court house on May 23, 1893, when committees were appointed and an organization perfected.

As a lasting memorial, the Common Council on June 19 adopted an official seal for the city from the design of Frank R. Rathbun. Two calumets crossed signify the totem of the Cayugas, the elder freeholders of this region, the bowed arm and hammer and the motto *Pax et Labor* signify Auburn's mechanical industries. Five thousand medals of this seal were struck off; one was given to each of the school children, and they were also sold for twenty-five cents apiece.

The anniversary exercises commenced on Sunday, July 2, when special religious services were held in St. Peter's Church, in which all the clergy of the city participated, also the Mayor and ex-Mayors of the city and the Common Council.

The second day of the celebration opened with a heavy thunder shower. The children's parade, which was appointed for this time, had to be postponed until the next morning.

*This paper was delivered in two parts, the first being read on April 13, and the second on May 22, 1894.

In the afternoon the literary exercises were held in the Genesee rink. The rink was crowded, despite a violent thunder storm which burst at the time set for this part of the program. Judge Charles C. Dwight presided; John W. O'Brien, Esq., read an historical sketch of Auburn, and President J. G. Schurman, of Cornell University, delivered the oration. Both were admirable productions and were listened to with rapt attention.

On the morning of July 4 took place the parade of the school boys of Auburn, numbering over 2,000, with a few from surrounding towns. Every school in the county had been invited to send representatives. In the afternoon a monster procession paraded, consisting of militia, firemen from this and neighboring cities and bands of music. There were likewise floats representing the Empire State, Liberty Bell, the *Santa Maria*, Hardenbergh's Mill, Hardenbergh's log hut decorated with coon skins, and other devices, historical or amusing. This was followed by a long line of vehicles, each representing some one of the different industries of the city. It was much the longest procession ever witnessed in Auburn's hundred years of history. The fireworks in the evening were not a success. A vast mass of people filled Genesee street from North to Market street and waited patiently from 8 to 10 o'clock to witness them. A search light added some interest to the scene as it fell here and there upon this mass of humanity. Over \$3,500 was raised by subscription for this celebration, and enough remained over after all expenses were paid to send a handsome present to President Schurman for his kind services.

The streets of Auburn were never so thronged with people as during the days of this celebration.

According to Lamey's Directory census, issued soon after, on this anniversary year the population of Auburn had increased to thirty thousand people.

LOCAL EVENTS.

Although the city has increased in population, we have had no boom and no collapse; things have moved on in their usual and even tenor.

Changes there have been to be sure, as what year, month or day is without change? There have been changes in the Prison and in the Seminary, those two institutions so intimately connected in the minds of strangers to Auburn.

On May 1 Charles F. Durston was transferred to the wardenship of Sing Sing Prison to make room for James C. Stout, the present efficient warden at Auburn.

On May 11 Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins and Dr. Ezra A. Huntington resigned the professorships which they had so long and ably filled at the Seminary. Their resignations were accepted with the proviso that they should remain *emeritus* professors, receiving for life one-half their present salary. At the same time, Dr. Henry M. Booth, of Englewood, N. J., was called to be President of the Seminary, which position he accepted. Dr. Theodore W. Hopkins was chosen to fill the chair of church history left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Samuel M. Hopkins.

On May 2 the latest and the oldest engines of the New York Central Railroad passed through this city on their way to Chicago. Thousands filled the depot and streets adjoining, to view this striking contrast between the new and the old. Engine No. 999, which broke all records on May 10 by making a mile in thirty-two seconds, or at the rate of 112 miles an hour, drew the train of flat cars on which was placed a facsimile of the original "DeWitt Clinton" locomotive and cars. The difference in weight indicates the difference in power. The "DeWitt Clinton," weighs six tons, No. 999 weighs 125 tons. The "DeWitt Clinton" was built in 1831 for the first steam railroad in this state, running from Albany to Schenectady. Its appearance might be described as a train of stage coaches drawn by a traction engine.

A contract for the purchase of the Auburn Water Works Company plant was signed on May 12, but, owing to the monetary conditions prevalent during the summer, the city did not succeed in selling its bonds and made default on July 1, when the money should have been paid and title to the property delivered. Several diplomatic notes were thereafter exchanged between the company and the board, until a new *modus vivendi* was agreed to, extending the time for completion of the contract of purchase to July 1, 1894. In the meantime the water act has been amended in several important respects, giving the commissioners power to sell the bonds, purchase property, collect the water rents, pay expenses, etc. The commissioners under the present law practically take the place of the representatives of the Water Works Company, except that they are accountable to the Common Council and under bonds for the performance of their duties.

Owing to the stench arising from garbage deposited in the eastern part of the city, much discussion ensued over the matter of garbage disposal. The Board of Health were in favor of purchasing a crematory and a special act by the legislature was passed authorizing the Board of Health to take such action. The crematory agents came to town in force and tried to impress said Board of Health with the merits of their particular crematories. The subject continued to be discussed down to September 25 without arriving at any decision.

The subject at present occupying the attention of this board is the alleged nuisance which arises from the volume of dense smoke emitted from the chimney of the Electric Light Company. The company claims, I believe, that far from being detrimental to health it is a sort of medicinal or curative agent, supplying the air with much needed carbon.

Another subject which has agitated the city fathers has been the subject of lighting the city. A contract with the Electric Light Company for two years for \$25,000 per year

was finally authorized on August 21, lighting to commence on January 1, 1894.

About the same time and preparatory to the electric lighting, an ordinance was passed requiring shade trees to be trimmed up twelve feet from the sidewalk and thirty feet in the middle of the street. The effect was soon seen in the extensive trimming with which people generally obeyed the spirit and letter of this ordinance.

The Electric Light Company were a little late in getting their plant in readiness for January 1, and, as the contract with the Gas Company expired on that date, parts of the city were left in darkness several nights. The Common Council thereupon assembled and annulled the contract with the Electric Light Company and made temporary arrangement with the Gas Company. Negotiations then followed with the Electric Light Company, as a result of which a modified contract was agreed upon, by which the moon is to be relied upon for nights when it consents to shine, the Chief of Police to determine the proper degree of brilliancy with which to irradiate the city.

The Common Council has directed A. Shimer to take down the leaning tower of Auburn, otherwise known as the Princess Rink. It has been condemned as a dangerous structure, at which the aforesaid proprietor is very wroth and commences to build over against his said rink a stone wall.

The volunteer fire companies have been gradually disbanded until now only two remain. The paid Fire Department, which has taken the place of the volunteer system, has already shown its superiority. This disbandment has caused much feeling against the fire commissioners among the members of the volunteer companies, and an investigation into their accounts and business methods is pending.

The health of the city has been good, except for an epidemic of diphtheria in the fall, of which there were one hundred and forty-four cases, seventy-two proving fatal.

The Fifth Ward sewer was completed in September at a total cost of \$26,222.11. About the same time work on the First Ward sewer was commenced.

The business interests of the city stood the summer panic well, none of them being forced to the wall at that time. The Birdsall Company finally succumbed on October 9, and a receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs. It was announced in September that the affairs of the Auburn Woolen Company were to be wound up by voluntary liquidation. On February 26 Samuel Laurie and John W. Martin were appointed receivers of this property. Receivers have also been appointed of the Sutcliffe Brewing Company.

The great plant of D. M. Osborne & Co. started up in October and has been running since. On February 26 a solid train of thirty-one cars of the machinery of this company left Auburn for the New England states, where a large trade is developing. I believe there was a subsequent train of forty-nine cars.

Though not directly connected with Auburn industries, I may note the development of the milk business along the line of the Southern Central Railroad. In 1892 three milk stations were started; five have since been established, viz., at Cato, Weedsport, Ira, Martville and Fair Haven, and twenty thousand gallons of milk per day are shipped to Philadelphia.

On the 18th of November a strike was ordered on the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Firemen, conductors, engineers and trainmen went out. The alleged cause of the strike was the refusal of the company to treat with the committee of the workmen's organizations. For several days the tie-up was complete and no trains went out from Auburn. New men were hired, however, and by November 23 the company commenced to run trains from this city. Crowds of men and boys congregated at the yards and stones were thrown at the newly hired engineers and firemen. The sheriff with

fifteen or twenty deputies, however, kept guard at the yards and very little damage was done or attempted. As the number of new men employed by the railroad company increased, the passenger trains made their regular trips on time and some freight was moved. Finally, on December 5, the strike was settled. Just what the terms were I cannot state. Some of the old men were taken back and some were not. The strike is said to have cost the company \$600,000.

Mr. Henry A. Morgan again provided two courses of lectures for the Seminary, one consisting of lectures by well known clergymen of New York City, of different denominations, the other course by Dr. Ellenwood upon the religions of the world. These lectures were delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The University Extension consisted of four lectures, two by Charles E. Fitch, of Rochester, on Washington and Lincoln, and two by William Horace Hotchkiss, of Buffalo, formerly of Auburn, on municipal government.

The charter election followed the wave of Republican success and the entire Republican city ticket was elected, with eight out of ten aldermen.

I have not mentioned the paving of Clark street, the repair of the old street roller, the commencement of the Bradley Memorial Chapel for Fort Hill Cemetery, the completion of the Welch Memorial Building, the success of the Auburn Gun Club over the other teams of the state, the conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church held in this city in September, the annual convention of New York firemen held here on September 20, and doubtless many other great and important events, "but 'tis enough, 'twill serve," as Mercutio said of his wound.

THE WEATHER.

It was a cold and backward April in 1893, with north-west winds and snow instead of rain up to May 6; but the

clear notes of the oriole were heard on May 7, and cherry blossoms commenced to open on May 10 and were in full bloom on the 12th. The tender green of the forest trees then began to show, and after generous rains during the last of May summer was in full bloom. June was very warm and dry, the thermometer rising on the 20th to 86 at 1 P. M. July was a comfortable month, fairly warm with occasional showers. It was a summer of phenomenal heat in England, said by an astronomer to be due to sunspots, but why we were not equally affected he does not state.

The fall was mild and sunshiny with few frosts and this continued until December 1, with the exception of cold weather accompanied by two inches of snow on November 25. December was a month of violent changes in temperature, one day mild and spring-like, the next wintry and glacial. We had a green Christmas with the mercury around 60° but within twenty-four hours it fell to 18°. Similar weather prevailed in January, except that the prevalent temperature was mild and there was no snow. It was mild in England till about the first of January, when it became bitterly cold in England and over continental Europe. The mercury fell to 11° above zero in London and the Thames was partially frozen over.

Our cold wave as well as snow came in February, the mercury dropping to 4° below zero on February 9, and to 14° below on February 24. Robins were seen in the town on the 9th of March, and the whole month was more like our usual April. We had our April showers in May, 1893, but in March, 1894. March verified the old adage, however, by going out like a lion. Easter Sunday was celebrated on March 25. It will not come so early again in the lifetime of this generation.

DISASTERS.

When one scans the data of history he finds that the larger part consists of wars at home and abroad, bloodshed and tur-

moil and disasters. Those whose lives a peaceful tenor keep have little to record. And when one glances through the newspapers or stops to look at a bulletin board he will generally find in big blazing letters the record of a fire, or a shipwreck, or a mine disaster. These things which make up so little part of our peaceful daily lives make a large figure in the record of events. Some of the larger disasters for the past year I herewith present.

At the very time when the paper on current events was being read before this society one year ago, the island of Zante, which it seems produces events as well as currants, was shaken with the throes of earthquake. There were over one hundred shocks during the month of April, nearly every house was shaken down and more than one hundred lives lost.

The 26th of April witnessed tremendous cyclones in Oklahoma, destroying much property and killing one hundred persons and injuring five hundred more.

On June 7 a great fire destroyed the town of Fargo, N. D., and over \$3,000,000 of property.

On June 9 Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., collapsed, injuring nearly every one in it, about five hundred, and killing twenty-two. This was the theater, used at the time of the accident as an office building, in which Lincoln was shot by Junius Booth. By a curious coincidence noted by the superstitious, the funeral of Edwin Booth, brother of Junius, was taking place at the time of this catastrophe.

On June 23, during some maneuvers of the British fleet in the Mediterranean near Tripoli, the battleship *Camperdown* ran into the *Victoria* and made such a hole in her side that the *Victoria* rolled over and sank, carrying down the Vice-Admiral, Sir George Tryon, 22 officers and 336 sailors. Many might have been rescued but that the revolving screws as the ship went down created a maelstrom, which first drew the swimming sailors into it and then cut them to pieces.

Sir George Tryon was accounted the ablest man in the British navy, but he seems to have made an error in judgment in ordering this maneuver at such close quarters.

Under this heading should be mentioned the burning of the Cold Storage building upon the World's Fair grounds at Chicago. It is not the destruction of property that awakens our emotion or causes mention of this fire, but the unavailing bravery and fatal holocaust of the firemen who ascended the tower to extinguish the fire and were cut off from descending by the bursting out of the flames below them. Some firemen slipped down the ropes to the roof and were saved, though burned and injured; others jumped through the flames a hundred feet to the roof and were mangled, and several went down with the tower as it fell. Sixteen lives were lost. The property loss was \$100,000.

The year of 1893 will be known in history as a notable year for tremendous wind storms, called, without much difference in meaning, hurricanes, tornadoes and cyclones, although these three words seem to imply a difference of motion in the storm; a hurricane being a storm which proceeds straight ahead, a tornado one which twists and turns in its course and a cyclone one having a circular movement.

Northwestern Iowa was visited by one of these storms on July 6. It destroyed Storm Lake, Fonda, Alta, Aurelia and almost annihilated the village of Pomeroy, which had a population of eight hundred; only thirty houses were left standing. There were seventy-five persons killed.

On August 28 a great hurricane swept up the Atlantic and vented its fury on the Sea Islands near Port Royal, S. C. Over a thousand persons, mostly colored, lost their lives. All the cotton, which was then in poll, and the other crops were destroyed and some twenty-five thousand people were left with nothing to eat, without shelter and with little clothing. This is the greatest disaster of the year in the number of people affected. Miss Clara Barton and the Red

Cross society are engaged in the noble work of alleviating suffering, misery and destitution at this point.

The fringes of this hurricane swept north, and even Auburn felt the spent fury of the storm on August 29. The streets were strewn with leaves and limbs of trees. Several sailboats on Owasco Lake were beached.

In connection with this great hurricane I should mention another which came up the gulf coast on October 3, which was even more fatal in the number of persons actually killed outright, as nineteen hundred and seventy-two lives were lost between Lake Borgne and the gulf. But this terrific hurricane left no destitution in its track, as was the case at the Sea Islands,—it wiped out the population slick and clean, not leaving enough survivors to bury the dead that lay in ghastly and festering heaps around them. Many were killed by the sheer pressure and fury of the wind, which blew at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five miles an hour.

A third hurricane from the West Indies came up the coast on October 13, by no means equaling either of the other two in its destructive force. It spent its fury on the great lakes, wrecking a number of schooners. The wind blew at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Telegraphic connection between New York and the south was broken. In Auburn damage was done to the telegraph wires and several trees were blown down.

On November 18, 19 and 20 a terrific gale swept the coast of Great Britain and Normandy. About 200 lives were lost along the British coast and more than 300 were drowned in the neighborhood of Calais. *Lloyd's List* noted 144 wrecks within twenty-four hours.

The railroad accidents in this country exceeded the average. The roads to Chicago were overtaxed by additional trains put on for excursions to the World's Fair. Several Auburnians wereshaken up pretty well, and in one accident

Mr. Lewis E. Lyon was seriously injured. The latter accident occurred near Springfield, Mass., on August 31, in which fifteen lives were lost and forty injured.

The American steamer *Alexandria* was burned off Cojimar, twenty-five miles from Havana, on November 2.

On November 3 an explosion of dynamite on board the steamer *Cabo Machicaco* at Santander, Spain, caused an appalling disaster. About three hundred people were killed and six hundred injured through the explosion and the fire which followed.

Twenty-five lives were lost in the wreck of the British steamship *Jason* off the coast of Massachusetts on December 6.

On February 2 the *Kearsarge*, most famous of American ships, through her capture of the *Alabama*, was wrecked off Roncador Reef. Two tons of the wood of the ship have been rescued for relics.

On November 17 the City of Kuchan, Persia, was reported to have been destroyed by an earthquake. Statistics are not very reliable in some uncivilized countries, but according to report twelve thousand persons and fifty thousand animals were destroyed.

NECROLOGY.

The following eminent foreigners have died :

On April 19, at Rome, John Addington Symonds, English literateur and professor.

On April 21, Edward Henry Stanley, fifteenth Earl of Derby, aged 67, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs under Disraeli.

On June 22, Sir William Mackinson, founder of the British East India Company.

On July 5, Guy de Maupassant, French novelist, aged 43.

On August 15, Jean Martin Charcot, great specialist in nervous diseases.

On September 4, Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon, at his country house at Beverly, Mass.

On October 7, Sir William Smith, author of classical dictionaries.

On October 17, at Paris, Field Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta.

On October 18, Charles Gounod, the eminent musical composer.

On October 23, the Most Rev. Robert Knox, Protestant Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of all Ireland.

On November 5, Peter Iltisch Tschaiskowsky, Russian musical composer.

On November 6, Sir Andrew Clark, Mr. Gladstone's physician.

On December 4, Prof. John Tyndall, the eminent scientist, aged 73.

On December 30, Sir Samuel White Baker, the African explorer.

On December 27, Rev. Charles Merivale, historian of Rome.

On January 11, at Leigh, England, Isabella Shawe Thackeray, widow of William Makepeace Thackeray.

On January 13, William Waddington, ex-Premier of France, also Ambassador to England.

On January 29, Rosina Vokes, the actress.

On February 8, R. M. Ballantyne, the writer of stories of adventures.

On February 13, Dr. Hans Von Bülow, the distinguished pianist.

On March 12, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, the eminent jurist and judge of the Exchequer Division of the High Court of Chancery.

On March 21, Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian patriot, aged 92, at Turin, where he had lived in voluntary exile. All the enthusiasm awakened by him in his youth seemed to come back to his countrymen at his funeral, so great was the demonstration. Some Auburnians can remember his visit to this city in 1852.

On March 29, Lord Hannen, President of the Court of Admiralty and Divorce in England.

On March 30, William Robertson Smith, Hebrew scholar and writer and librarian of the University of Cambridge, aged 47.

On April 2, at Paris, Professor Brown-Séguard, aged 76, the famous physician, discoverer of so-called Elixir of Life. It did not renew his youth nor stay the hand of death. The fountain of youth is still to seek and the philosopher's stone has not yet been found.

I mention a few of the eminent Americans who have died :

Carlyle W. Harris, eminent in crime and in his efforts to escape the penalty of the law, was electrocuted at Sing Sing on May 8. His mother put this inscription on his coffin :

Carlyle W. Harris, murdered May 8, 1893, aged 23 years, 6 months, 15 days. "We would not, if we had known."—THE JURY.

On June 7, passed away, at the age of 60 years, Edwin Booth, the greatest of American actors and one of the world's greatest, a man of the highest ideals and aspirations. He died at the Players' Club, founded by himself in 1888, of whose palatial club-house he was also the donor.

On June 20, Leland Stanford, United States Senator from California, founder of Leland Stanford Junior University, many times a millionaire.

On June 30, Anthony Joseph Drexel, financier, aged 74, member of the banking firm of Drexel, Morgan & Co.

On July 7, Judge Samuel Blatchford, aged 73, a resident of Auburn from 1845 to 1854; a member of the law firm of Seward, Morgan & Blatchford. Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1882.

On September 7, Hamilton Fish, aged 85, Secretary of State under Grant. He is entitled to much credit in furthering the cause of arbitration among nations, the settlement of the "Alabama Claims" in that way being due to his efforts.

On October 13, Francis A. Macomber, Justice of the Supreme Court, aged 53, at Rochester.

On October 19, Dr. Philip Schaff, aged 74, the eminent authority on church history.

On October 28, Carter H. Harrison, Mayor of Chicago, shot and killed at his own home by a crank by name of Prendergast.

On November 8, Francis Parkman, the eminent historian, aged 70.

On November 21, Jeremiah Rusk, ex-Governor of Wisconsin, aged 63.

On January 2, Oscar Craig, president of State Board of Charities.

On January 24, at Venice, Constance Fenimore Woolson, the authoress, aged 46.

On February 3, George W. Childs of Philadelphia, financier, editor and philanthropist.

On March 1, William Frederick Poole, the celebrated librarian, author of Poole's Index of Periodical Literature.

On March 28, George Ticknor Curtis, aged 82, one of the foremost authorities on constitutional law.

On April 13, David Dudley Field, aged 89, eminent jurist, author of various law codes.

Of local residents who have passed away I note the following:

On May 5, Daniel Cock, aged 88, long a resident of Auburn and formerly in business.

On May 10, John K. Tallman, the sympathetic undertaker and genial, kind-hearted man, in his 69th year.

On May 13, Harold E. Hills, aged 34, member of the Auburn bar and prominent as a politician.

On May 21, Alexander Stevens, city assessor, aged 64.

On June 3, Dr. Benjamin A. Fordyce of Union Springs, aged 70, a well-known physician.

On June 4, Dr. Elijah P. Baker, aged 74, resident physician of Wells College.

On June 5, George E. Bailey, aged 80, engaged during most of his life in fire insurance.

On July 5, Dr. Andrew S. Cummings of Cayuga, the oldest medical practitioner in the county, dating back to 1843. He was a very kind-hearted and generous man.

On July 23, Gilbert Nichols, aged 81.

On August 1, Daniel McGarr, one of the oldest Irish citizens of Cayuga County, in Owaseo, aged 87.

On August 12, Nelson Talladay, aged 72.

On September 5, at Scipio, John W. Aiken, importer and breeder of horses.

On October 14, Mrs. Mary E. P. Morgan, widow of Christopher Morgan, aged 80.

On October 28, Dorr Hamlin, aged 64, prominent in politics and business in Auburn.

On November 1, William B. Woodin, aged 69, a lawyer and for many years State Senator from this district.

On November 1, Florence, wife of Mayor John E. McIntosh, aged 30.

On November 13, Margaret Rebecca Watson, in her 82nd year, one of the oldest and most beloved residents of Auburn.

On November 20, Jesse S. Eggleston, in his 78th year, had lived here from six months up.

On December 9, General John N. Knapp, aged 67, a prominent politician of the county and state.

On January 6, Mrs. Jane B. Wheeler, wife of Ex-Mayor Wheeler, aged 72.

On January 15, Nelson Beardsley, in his 87th year, one of the financial landmarks of Auburn, said to be the oldest bank president in the United States in point of service.

On February 18, Henrietta Cook Flagler, aged 54.

On February 24, Orrin H. Burdick, aged 79, inventor of the Burdick reaper.

On March 1, Robert Bell, aged 78, prominent as a citizen and politician.

On March 28, at the Onondaga County poor house, Joseph Allen Haskell, a portrait painter of the first rank in his palmy days.

[The remaining portion of this paper was read on May 22, 1894, and includes events to that date.]

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

Since the year 1876 this country has been deluged with anniversaries, finally ending in the grand climacteric of the celebration of the discovery of the new world in 1492. With all allowance for American boastfulness, I think it may be said that this anniversary was fitly celebrated. Foreign nations sent their battleships to join in the Naval Parade in New York harbor in April. The English *Blake* and the French *Jean Bart* lent their forbidding and warlike appearance to a scene of mirth and gayety. Ten nations were represented, and the officers and crews numbered over ten thousand. On the second day, April 28, New York City saw a spectacle rarely if ever witnessed—Russian, German, English, Italian and French soldiers and sailors marching in the same procession through the streets of a foreign city. In no place but America was such a scene possible. The Russians and French hug and kiss each other on occasion, but it is because they are sworn friends and allies. It is only in America that the lion and the lamb can lie down together. This gathering of warships was the largest ever seen.

The *Santa Maria*, *Nina* and *Pinta*, representing the vessels of Columbus on his first western voyage, took part in this review and took a position at the head of the double line of warships. The Viking ship, representing the Gokstad find, which brought Leif Eriesson to our shores five hundred years before the coming of Columbus, arrived later. She was wafted across the Atlantic under her own sail and propelled by her own rowers and arrived in New York June 17, and went thence via the Erie Canal to Chicago.

The guests of the nation were Princess Eulalia, Infanta of Spain, and the Duke of Veragua, descendant of Columbus. The Princess arrived on May 18, went to Washington and paid her respects to the President, returned to New York City on May 25 and was welcomed as the guest of the city. She then visited Chicago, receiving a royal *welcomé*, and sailed for home on June 24.

On April 15 the Duke of Veragua, whose full title is Don Christobel Colon de Toledo de la Corday Gante, Marquis of Jamaica and Admiral and Adelantado of all the Indies, arrived with his wife, son and daughter and his brother and his son. The Duke is the thirteenth in direct descent from Columbus. He and his party were by invitation of Congress the guests of the nation. The Freedom of the City of Chicago was presented to him and public receptions were given him in other cities. He sailed for his bull farm July first only to find that importunate creditors had levied upon his belongings and were about to sell him out. A subscription was started in this country to help his grace, but we understand it was not successful.

His highness, Yagatghi Singh, Maharajah of Kapurthala, India, also came to view this wonderful country and see the Fair. He was accompanied by his fourth wife and a retinue of servants. He rules over two millions of people.

The World's Fair was formally opened on May 1 by the President and Vice-President, surrounded by members of the cabinet, high officials of the several states and distinguished representatives of foreign nations and an immense concourse of American citizens. The Fair ended on October 30, that being supposed to be the last day of October by the legislators who drafted the law.

The exposition was closed upon Sundays until May 28, when the local directory decided to open Sundays. It was soon found that even in Chicago the Sunday opening did not draw a crowd and the directory would have closed

but that Charles W. Clingman, a stockholder, had procured an injunction from Judge Stein against closing. On July 23 the directors, disregarding this injunction, ordered the gates closed, for which they were heavily fined for contempt of court and the gates remained open thereafter.

Aside from the magnificence and beauty of the buildings and grounds, the unique and distinguishing features of the Fair were the Ferris Wheel and the Midway Plaisance, the one typical of the mechanical genius of our people, the other bringing together in a microcosm the diverse races of the world.

The greatest day of the Fair for attendance was Chicago Day, when 761,942 people entered the gates. Many Chicagoans, in their civic pride, in order to swell the number merely passed through the gates and then returned to their business. This day's attendance was nearly double the greatest day's attendance at the Paris Exposition of 1889, though the total paid admissions at Paris were 25,398,609 as against 21,477,212 paid admissions at Chicago.* Exhibitors at the Fair sold over \$10,000,000 worth of goods. The total cash receipts by the management were \$33,390,065 and the expenditures, \$31,117,353, leaving a balance of \$2,272,712. All the debts are paid; there has been a dividend of 10 per cent. paid upon the stock and probably there will be a further dividend. This is a very creditable financial showing, considering the financial disasters of the year and the enormous amount spent upon the buildings. The Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall and a portion of the Manufactures Building went up in smoke on January 8. The rest of the buildings were sold for \$87,000.

*There were also 6,052,188 free admissions at Chicago, but a less number at Paris. The figures of admission usually given for the Paris Exposition (28,149,353 paid) must be understood as number of tickets (at less than twenty cents each), and not as number of visitors. "At least two tickets were required for admission after six o'clock of the afternoon, except on Sundays, when but one ticket was required. On great occasions the price was raised to five tickets, and on the occasion of the Shah's visit to ten tickets."

On the first day of January the California Midwinter Fair was opened to the public at Golden Gate, San Francisco.

MEMORIALS.

A memorial in honor of the landing of Sir Francis Drake on the Pacific coast was unveiled in Golden Gate Park, in connection with the Midwinter Fair.

I forgot to mention that a bronze statue of Columbus was erected at Chicago on the shores of Lake Michigan. It is twenty feet in height, mounted on a granite pedestal thirty feet in height, said to be the largest bronze monument in existence, but that is what they say of everything in Chicago. Another statue of Columbus, by the Spanish sculptor Sunol, has just been erected in Central Park, New York City.

In connection with the Naval Parade in New York, a bronze statue of John Ericsson was unveiled.

A life-size bronze statue of Lincoln was unveiled at Edinburgh, Scotland, on August 22. It represents Lincoln freeing the slaves. Wallace Bruce, the poet of the Hudson, delivered the oration.

We should also mention the celebration of the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol at Washington one hundred years since. The orator of the day was William Wirt Henry, grandson of Patrick Henry.

On November 28 a memorial to James Russell Lowell, consisting of two stained glass windows, was unveiled in the Chapter House of Westminster Abbey. Leslie Stephen made the presentation address.

FINANCIAL.

Again the financial pendulum has swung downward and the panic of 1893 makes another low water mark in the history of this country. According to well recognized laws of trade there is every spring an outflow of gold from this coun-

try to Europe. In the spring of 1893 this outflow was larger than usual, and this coupled with the depleted condition of the gold reserve maintained by the government caused a want of confidence in the ability of the government to maintain the gold standard. The continued purchases of silver bullion were mainly instrumental in this depletion of the gold balance, and, as those purchases seemed likely to continue, the outlook was not reassuring. One hundred million dollars had been the imaginary limit, set by successive Secretaries of the Treasury, at which the government stock of gold must be maintained. Nothing is so timid as capital, and when the gold reserve was drawn below the hundred million dollar mark the last prop of public confidence seemed to be withdrawn. The stock market, sure indicator of financial feeling, gave the warning of the coming danger in the early part of May. There was tremendous liquidation in the industrial stocks and great decline in prices. Panic reigned in Wall Street. The National Cordage Company went into the hands of a receiver on May 5.

On the 14th day of May commenced the failure of the banks. The weakest were the first to succumb. Zimri Dwiggin had built up a series of twenty or thirty country banks with their chief center in the Columbian Bank at the World's Fair. At the first pressure they collapsed. Next to be affected were the banks and large corporations in booming towns and cities like Denver, many of which, though solvent, suspended payments for self-protection. As confidence became further impaired there were runs upon savings banks in Denver, Minneapolis, Milwaukee and Chicago.

On June 26 the government of Great Britain announced that the private coinage of silver in India would thereafter cease. As a consequence silver dropped to sixty-eight cents per ounce, the lowest point reached up to that time, although it has since that time reached the still lower level of fifty-nine cents per ounce. This sudden step of the British government

and the sudden fall in the price of silver bullion occasioned thereby acted like a congestive chill upon a sick and dying man. Silver mines in Idaho, Colorado and Montana closed. Wheat, following the price of silver, dropped to sixty-one cents in Chicago, although, like silver, it reached the still lower level of fifty-five cents a bushel in February and has sold at fifty cents a bushel in St. Louis the present month. While the price of everything else was falling, money, cold hard cash, went up. Money on call ruled at 50 per cent. in Wall Street. As the fright spread, people commenced to hoard currency, withdrawing it from circulation and placing it in safety deposit vaults. As a consequence currency commanded a premium of from 1 to 5 per cent. The Chemical National Bank was unable to make up the usual pay roll for the New York Central Railroad. The premium paid for currency, however, acted as a cure for itself, as those who had been hoarding brought their currency from its hiding place and sold it. The high rate for money attracted gold from Europe also, and about forty millions were imported in August and September. By the last of September the premium had disappeared. The premium on currency rendered the usual exchange between cities difficult and sometimes impossible. Banks refused to part with currency except to their own depositors, who demanded cash upon their checks.

It may be said that the crisis of the panic was reached about the first week in August. This also was the time set for the assembling of Congress in extra session pursuant to a call made therefor by President Cleveland on June 30. The great disturbing element was held to be the continued purchase of silver bullion under the so-called Sherman law of 1890. Congress was convened to repeal this law. Mr. Wilson of West Virginia introduced a bill to that effect and the House made comparatively short work of it, finishing the debate on August 28, and passing the bill by a vote of 239 to 108. The Senate, however, was slower and the Senators

longer winded and more inclined to free silver. The traditions of the Senate are such that as long as a Senator desires to talk he shall be allowed to do so, and the Senators can make a record on talking. Senator Allen of Nebraska made a speech lasting over fourteen hours, which is the longest speech in the point of time consumed in the history of either branch of Congress. On October 30 the long struggle ended and the repeal bill passed the Senate by a vote of 43 to 32.

The usual concomitants attended the panic of 1893. There was great shrinkage in values, large numbers were thrown out of employment and the failures were numerous and for large amounts.

The number of failures in 1893 was 16,650, which has not been exceeded in any previous year. The amount of liabilities is also unprecedented, \$331,422,939 for commercial liabilities, as is also the proportion of assets to liabilities, 65 per cent. Of course there were a large number of bank failures, five hundred and sixty state and private banks and one hundred and fifty-five national banks up to September; of the latter seventy-two resumed business. Five hundred out of seven hundred and fifteen bank failures occurred in trans-Mississippi states. Scarcely an eastern bank was compelled to close its doors. In this respect the year 1893 makes a favorable comparison with 1873 when many eastern banks were obliged to suspend payments. The liabilities of banking and financial institutions were \$210,956,864.

The number of railway receiverships was phenomenal. Seventy-three companies, embracing over eighteen per cent. of the railway mileage of this country, have been put into the hands of receivers. The highest number in any previous year was forty-four in 1885, but the forty-four roads only embraced 8,286 miles while the seventy-three included 32,416 miles. There were five companies of over 1,000 miles each, viz., Santa Fé, 9,344, Union Pacific, 7,681, North-

ern Pacific, 4,374, Reading, 1,185 and Erie, 1,103. The capital stock and bonds involved amounted to the vast sum of \$1,670,000,000, being about \$1,300,000,000 in excess of 1892. The record of foreclosure sales for the year, however, was only twenty-three, embracing only 1,410 miles of road, which is a smaller record than for any year since 1884.

The shrinkage in value of farm products was not a result of the panic, but an accompaniment occasioned by overproduction in countries recently opened to exportation of grain. As compared with 1892 there was a fall of six per cent. in corn, nine per cent. in oats, over sixteen per cent. in wheat and seventeen per cent. in cotton. On August 1, pork dropped from \$19 to \$10 a barrel and several of the best known houses in Chicago Board of Trade, including Cudahy Brothers' packing house, failed, with total liabilities aggregating over \$5,000,000.

This general shrinkage in the price of staples does not affect this country alone, but is world wide. When we remember that the vast wheat fields of the Argentine Republic have been opened since 1884, that in 1880 that country imported six million bushels of wheat but is now exporting thirty-eight million bushels, we are no longer surprised at sixty cent wheat. Nor is this country alone suffering from panics and depression. Australia also has a record of bank failures. The failures of Australian banks represented for 1893 liabilities of over \$90,000,000. The Argentine Republic also has suffered from booming and speculation, and even England has not yet recovered from the Baring failure in 1890. The world is bound together by ties of trade, and one nation feels the influence of the prosperity or adversity of its neighbors upon its own people.

As a direct result of the panic there was a large decrease in consumption of those articles which enter into manufactured products. During the four months ending August 1 there was a decline of forty per cent. in consumption of pig

iron, thirty-three and one-third per cent. in consumption of wool; not quite so much in that of cotton. This indicates, of course, that many factories and manufacturing establishments were closed; twenty-three per cent. of the cotton mills closed, forty-three per cent. of the woolen mills, and fifty-three per cent. of the knit goods mills. Since August there has been great improvement, but the country can only be said to be in the convalescing stage. A man after a severe illness cannot arise from his bed and go into the hayfield to work until he regains his lost strength. It will take time to repair the losses and regain the confidence which prevailed before the panic.

The diminished activity in manufacturing industries has surfeited the country with idle men and idle money. Money accumulated in the New York banks until on February 3, 1894, the bank statement showed a surplus over legal requirements of \$111,622,000, the largest ever known. The sale of \$50,000,000 bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury soon after to replenish the gold reserve reduced this large surplus to between seventy and eighty millions, where it has remained about stationary.

THE ARMY OF THE UNEMPLOYED.

It is very difficult to determine the number of men out of employment. There was distress and suffering on this account during the winter, especially in the large cities. Great efforts were made in New York City to alleviate want and destitution. Soup kitchens and lodging houses were provided, the *New York World* received subscriptions to a bread fund, which reached large proportions.

There is also another phase of this subject. Several hundred men gathered on Boston Common on February 20 and marched into the State House with threats and demanded work. Governor Greenhalge faced the mob, which retreated after a sharp reprimand of its leaders. In the west there

was much hardship and suffering at first among the miners. In Colorado alone there were 15,000 idle miners in the summer. Extensive relief work in sheltering and feeding the unemployed was necessary in Denver and other towns. Many of those out of work took forcible possession of freight trains and thus made their way east. Many of the unemployed, together with idlers and tramps, gathered in Chicago during the summer and fall and there, too, by chance met Coxey and Carl Browne, who conceived the idea of heading an army of these people and marching on to Washington to demand employment. Public attention was first called to this movement on January 23, when their ideas were first given to the world. The rendezvous was fixed at Massillon, Ohio, the home of Coxey. Their march began on Easter morning with about one hundred men, but they gathered recruits as their march proceeded.

They derived most of their supplies from contributions either voluntary or enforced in the line of their march. Near Pittsburgh they met an obstacle in the police, who arrested about fifty and committed some of them to the county poor house. A man by name of Unknown Smith was adjutant and leader for a while, but, as he aspired to supreme command, he was on April 15 turned out of the commonweal army, and Carl Browne was reinstated in command. Jesse Coxey, Coxey's son, was also cashiered, as he had taken sides with Smith, but he afterwards returned. Coxey's political economy is to have Congress issue \$5,000,000 of currency and with it employ men to build roads. Coxey and Browne both profess to be theosophists, and to have some portion of Jesus in their nature.

Similar armies have been formed in Texas, California, Washington, Indiana, Nebraska and Colorado, and even women (God save the mark) have organized an army in California.

Coxey's army, three hundred strong reached Washington on April 29, and bivouacked in Brightwood Driving Park.

There on April 30 it posed as a dime museum. A good harvest of dimes and nickels was reaped for the privilege of viewing Coxey's collection of "hobos, tramps and bums." On May 1 the army paraded in Washington. The whole Coxey family was there. Miss Mamie Coxey, sweet sixteen, rode on a white palfrey, Jesse Coxey, the eighteen-year-old son of Coxey by his divorced wife, the present Mrs. Coxey, in black silk holding in her arms "Legal Tender," her infant son, and Coxey's bull pup completed the outfit. The commanders were Marshal Browne, Oklahoma Sam, Roy Kirke and Christopher Columbus Jones. When they reached the Capitol a great crowd had collected and Coxey attempted to make a speech, but was repressed. Browne rode his mettlesome charger over the forbidden grounds of the Capitol and was arrested. He resisted, but, after a little clubbing about the head, yielded and was locked up, tried before a jury and found guilty. Coxey appeared before a committee of the House, claiming he represented ninety-nine per cent. of the people and asking to have his bill to ameliorate the condition of the country considered.

STRIKES.

Difficulty in finding work does not seem to deter men from striking. There was a strike of lumber shovers at Tonawanda on June 22, necessitating a detachment of militia to preserve order.

There was a strike on the Great Northern Railway in April, and a strike of coal miners in Alabama and at Beech Creek, Pa., during the same month, which still continues. This affects the supply of bituminous coal, which is becoming so low that the railroads are having difficulty in obtaining it for the running of trains.

The great strike of last year took place in England and Wales. Three hundred and fifty thousand coal miners went out in the summer on account of a reduction of ten per

cent. in wages. The strike continued till the 20th of November, causing such a scarcity of coal that it advanced to twelve and sixteen dollars a ton, compelling the shutting down of numerous factories and throwing thousands out of employment. It is estimated that the loss from this strike was £33,000,000 and that over three million people were made destitute. The ending of the strike was initiated by Mr. Gladstone, who in an open letter suggested a joint conference under the chairmanship of Lord Roseberry. A meeting was held on November 17 and, after discussion of the subject in all its bearings, it was decided that work should be resumed at the mines temporarily at the old rate of payment, pending a decision as to wages by a board of conciliation to be established for one year, with the understanding that no greater reduction be made than ten per cent. This settlement was received with cheers in the House of Commons and with demonstrations of great joy in all mining centers. Both sides were practically exhausted, multitudes of miners were on the verge of starvation, and many miners were perilously near bankruptcy.

In this connection I mention a strike, the first of its kind on record, of the lawyers in Spain. The government proposed to abolish the district criminal courts; as this would remove an important source of revenue to the lawyers, the barristers in Toledo, Valencia and some other cities removed their names from the cause list, refusing to act in cases pending in the courts.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The east and west took opposing sides upon the silver question. In August, at Chicago, the National Bimetallic League held its first convention. An address to the country was adopted setting forth reasons for free coinage and embodying the demand of the league. The troubles of the country were laid to the demonetization of silver and it was

asserted that the only remedy for our financial troubles was to open the mints of the nation to gold and silver on equal terms at the old ratio of sixteen of silver to one of gold.

The silver states, though at first frightened, were badly mistaken about the effect upon them by discontinuance of silver purchases, so great has been the increase in the production of gold. In 1892 it was \$5,000,000, in 1893, \$7,000,000 and in the present year it bids fair to be \$20,000,000. The total supply of gold, silver and copper will exceed that of any previous twelve months, the loss in silver being compensated more than two-fold by the gain in gold.

Prior to this convention in Chicago, a gathering of silver men of Colorado, alarmed at the growing prospect of adverse congressional action, had assembled in convention in Denver, July 11. Hon. Davis H. Waite, the Populist Governor of the state, made a sensational address in which he said :

“If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation by the ‘strong hand,’ we will meet that issue when it is forced upon us, for it is better infinitely that blood should flow to the horses’ bridles than that our national liberties should be destroyed.”

A TRIO OF GOVERNORS.

We make the remark parenthetically that Gov. Waite's desire to wade in blood came near being satisfied in March of this year. He defied an injunction of the Supreme Court of Colorado and proposed to remove by force two commissioners of police. A mob threatened to lynch the Governor and his desire for blood subsided. He finally left the matter to the Supreme Court, which decided in his favor upon the right of the Governor in making the appointments, but adversely upon the position that he could put his appointees in office by force and the aid of militia.

In South Carolina we have another Populist Governor, a representative of the poor whites of that state, who, having

at last by force of numbers come into power, propose to rule the state to suit themselves. The dispensary liquor law, forbidding private sales of liquor and establishing public dispensaries, went into effect July 1. Governor Tillman undertook to enforce the law, notwithstanding the ruling of Circuit Judge Hudson, who said that the law was unconstitutional in creating a state monopoly. Riots ensued at Darlington and Charleston. The militia were called out by the Governor and several men were killed. On April 13 the Supreme Court of South Carolina declared the law unconstitutional. Thereupon two hundred tigers, as the saloons are called in Charleston, opened and there was general hilarity.

With the two Governors just named we mention another, Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, who on June 27 pardoned the anarchists Fielden, Schwab and Neebe and in his message scored Judge Gary, the eminent judge who presided at the trial of these enemies of society.

ELECTIONS.

The influence of the financial upheaval was seen in the fall elections. The Republicans carried Massachusetts, New Jersey, Iowa, New York and Ohio. The Republicans carried New York by a plurality of twenty-five thousand, but electing Bartlett for the Court of Appeals over Maynard by about one hundred thousand. At this election many women had registered to vote for school commissioners. Candidates for school commissioners seemed to be afraid of them and obtained orders restraining them from voting, on the ground that the act allowing them to vote was unconstitutional. This ruling was upheld by the Court of Appeals. At this election the people of the state of Colorado ratified an amendment to the constitution allowing the women to vote. This question is expected to come before the Constitutional Convention of this state, which was elected

in the fall and which met for the first time on May 8. One of the incidents of this election was the disregard of the process of the court at Gravesend by John Y. McKane, the "boss" of that place, and his subordinates, who boldly announced to Judge Gaynor and his associates, "Injunctions don't go here."

This contemptuous defiance of the law awoke the spirit of law abiding citizens of all parties. McKane was arrested and fined for contempt of court, was afterwards indicted, tried and sentenced to six years imprisonment in Sing Sing. Sixteen inspectors were also convicted of misdemeanor and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and heavy fines.

CONGRESS.

Congress met, as has been stated, on August 7 and continued in session until October 30. Little was done at this session except to re-elect Judge Crisp speaker, organize the House by appointment of committees and repeal the Sherman silver law.

Congress met again in regular session on December 4, but there has been little legislation as yet. It is not altogether harmonious in the Democratic household. A tariff bill was reported by Mr. Wilson and his associates, which has passed the House of Representatives. It placed many articles, styled raw materials, on the free list and added an income tax. It is opposed in the Senate by Senator Hill on account of the income tax feature, it being proposed to tax all incomes over \$4,000 two per cent. Senator Hill seems to be opposed also to the nominations made by the President and has succeeded in defeating two of them, viz., William B. Hornblower and Wheeler H. Peckham, who were successively nominated for the position of Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Justice Blatchford, deceased,

MISCELLANEOUS.

The first presidential baby born in the White House saw light on September 9, afterwards named Esther.

It is probable that high water mark has been reached in the matter of pensions. On July 1 there were 966,012 pensioners on the roll. In two months time the list had declined 1,604 names, the first time since the war that there had been a net decrease in names.

Foot-ball, the game of the year, has been played on Napoleon's principles of war. The difference between the game as played now and formerly and in England has been described as follows: In England they kicked the ball. Formerly in this country they kicked the man if they couldn't kick the ball, but now they kick the ball if they can't kick the man. Whether there be any relation between this game and music I cannot tell, suffice it to say that "After the Ball" has been the popular air.

On January 25 James J. Corbett demonstrated his superiority to the Englishman Mitchell in three short rounds at Jacksonville, Florida. Before the fight Judge Call issued an injunction restraining the police from interfering with the fight, but after the fight the parties and their aiders and abettors were arrested, tried like gentlemen and acquitted.

In the west the business of holding up trains and robbing express cars proved very profitable in the fall, there being four train robberies of great magnitude, \$75,000 being taken in one instance and over \$20,000 in another. Most of the \$75,000 robbery was recovered.

Lynchings have been as numerous as ever, there being a record of over twenty, more than half of them negroes. One of extraordinary and unjustifiable cruelty occurred on September 16. A negro named Julien shot and killed Judge Estoperial before he, Julien, had been arraigned. The murderer escaped. His mother, sister, three brothers and two cousins, all absolutely innocent of any connection with the

crime except their relationship to the criminal, were arrested and put in prison. From thence they were taken by the mob, who hung the three brothers and terribly whipped the cousins, the mother and sister.

The two trials which have riveted public attention this year are the trial of Lizzie Borden for the murder of her father and step-mother, and the suit of Madeline Pollard against William C. P. Breckinridge for breach of promise of marriage.

Lizzie Borden was acquitted and the Borden murder is added to the list of mysterious murders, the solution of which has baffled the skill of detectives.

Madeline Pollard recovered a judgment of \$15,000 against Congressman Breckinridge and he lost his good name and reputation.

The State Board of Charities have been investigating the Elmira Reformatory. Voluminous testimony was taken tending to show brutal treatment of prisoners by Superintendent Brockway. The chairman of the board died during the investigation. Dr. Smith, another member, went to Europe and the report was made by Mr. Litchfield, who found the charges sustained against Superintendent Brockway and recommended his removal. The governor has appointed another commission to examine the matter, consisting of Judge Learned, Mr. Israel F. Deyo and Dr. Austin Flint of New York City.

The successful application of electric power to move canal boats was demonstrated at Rochester on November 18 in presence of Governor Flower and other state officials. The increase of the use of electricity as a motive power may be seen from the fact that there are over seven thousand miles of electric railroad now in this country as against sixteen hundred and forty-four in 1890. A road from Auburn to Skaneateles and Port Byron is mooted.

With the utilization of the vast amount of power at Niagara, which is now about to be realized, a new era in the use of electric force opens.

On September 16 at noon the Cherokee Strip in Indian Territory was opened to settlers. It is two hundred miles long and fifty-six miles wide, containing between seven and eight million acres. This is about the last government land to be opened. One hundred and fifty thousand, more or less, of men, women and children took part in the opening. The country was dry and parched and great suffering ensued on account of the want of water and provisions. The boomers and sooners and the land speculators were in the majority in this rush for homesteads. Twenty thousand made the city of Perry, the future capital, in a day.

On May 31 the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church sustained the appeal from the decision of the Presbytery of New York in the case of Charles A. Briggs, and on June 1 Dr. Briggs was formally suspended from the ministry, the judgment of the New York Presbytery was reversed and Dr. Briggs was declared guilty of having "uttered, taught and propagated views, doctrines and teachings contrary to the essential doctrine of the Holy Scripture and the standards of the Presbyterian Church."

The Parliament of Religions, held at Chicago September 11 to 27, was a notable gathering. Every great faith of the Occident and Orient was represented. Papers were read by professors of the different religions. This parliament is without precedent in the world's history.

"For once in all history," said Mōzoomdar, the exponent of the Brahma-Somaj, "all religions have made their peace, all nations have called each other brothers and their representatives have for seventeen days stood up morning after morning to pray to our Father, the universal Father of all heaven."

Islamism made its first entrance to this country during the past year and a muezzin now calls Mohammedans to prayer in Union Square, New York City.

The Pope celebrated his 84th birthday during the year and like his companions in age, Bismarck and Gladstone, enjoys good health. Our Chauncey Depew hobnobbed with his eminence and came home the day before Christmas to tell of his audience with the Pope.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The diplomatic incidents of the year center about China, Hawaii and Behring Sea.

On May 15 the Supreme Court decided by a vote of five to three that the Geary Chinese Exclusion Act was constitutional. The act was not enforced, however, through lack of funds, only \$100,000 being appropriated, whereas it was estimated that six million dollars would be required to deport all the Chinaman in the country. Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court held also that the act was inefficient, as it did not designate who should execute it. On November 2 the McCreary bill, embodying amendments to the Geary Exclusion Act, passed the Senate. Under its provisions an extension of six months time after the enactment of the measure is granted to Chinese residents in the United States to comply with the requirements of registration. About a hundred Chinese, who had been arrested under the old law for failing to register, were released. The Chinese are now generally complying with the law. A treaty has also been negotiated with the Chinese government in harmony with this law and allowing the Chinese government to register our countrymen in China.

The country was astounded on November 10, when a message from Secretary Gresham to the President disclosed the purpose of the administration to reinstate Liliuokalani, if possible, as Queen of the Sandwich Islands. This message contained a resume of the report of Commissioner Blount, who had been appointed in the spring to take evidence of the facts concerning the revolution of January, 1893, and the

part taken in it by the representative of the United States. The attempt at a peaceable restoration of the Queen failed, as she wanted the heads of those who had organized the provisional government, while the provisional government felt strong enough to assert its independence and preferred to keep their heads.

In December the President turned the whole matter over to Congress, with all the documents in possession of the State Department. The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs made an investigation of their own and on February 26 reported, exonerating every one, except Minister Stevens for his action in proclaiming a protectorate. It finds that the Queen was the real cause of the revolution and that Mr. Blount did not have a chance to secure an impartial narrative of events. There the matter rests so far as our government is concerned. In April we learned that a new Hawaiian constitution is to be submitted to the people, that is to those who take oath to support and bear allegiance to the present provisional government.

The arguments before the Behring Sea Commission were progressing when we went to press a year ago. The *ad captandum* argument was made by Frederick R. Coudert, who humorously described the misery and destitution of the orphaned seal pups, who refused to be wet-nursed by their cousins or their aunts. The British counsel justified their killing of seals on the ground that they were eating British fish in the waters of British Columbia.

The Commission handed down their decision on August 15, finding against the United States on the question of right to the seals or jurisdiction over Behring Sea, but providing for a close season from May 1 to August 1, and establishing a zone of sixty miles around the Pribylov Islands within which seals should not be taken, also prohibiting the shooting of seals. In the month of April these regulations were put into the form of statutes, with pains and penalties

attached, by both the government of Great Britain and that of the United States. A similar agreement or treaty, based on the Paris award, has been made with Russia. Apropos of the success of this arbitration, the House of Commons on July 10 passed a resolution recommending negotiations for an arbitration treaty between England and the United States.

FOREIGN EVENTS.

Turning to the other side of the Atlantic, we have to record a new victory of man over nature in the Manchester Ship Canal, which was opened on January 1 with a procession of twenty-five laden ocean going vessels and over one hundred thousand spectators. The center of manufacturing England thus draws one step nearer to the markets of the world. In this connection we mention the opening of the Corinth Canal on August 7. It has a depth of twenty-six feet, a width of seventy-eight feet, and is nearly four miles long. Excavation was commenced in 1882 and the cost was \$2,500,000. The idea had occurred, it seems, to Alexander the Great, Julius Cæsar and other ancient heroes, and Nero began excavation, but it takes the moderns to do things, after all.

The "grand old man" has guided the affairs of Great Britain during the year until March 3, when, owing to growing dimness of vision, he resigned his office and the Earl of Roseberry succeeded him as Premier. Gladstone lived to see another Home Rule bill pass the House of Commons, but not to see it pass into law as part of the constitution of Great Britain. It passed the House of Commons on August 31 by a majority of thirty-four, but was rejected by the Lords on September 8, by a vote of four hundred and nineteen to forty-one. One incident jarred upon the old man's sense of dignity and pride in the House of Commons. On July 27 Chamberlain, in a speech on home rule, referred to Mr. Gladstone by inuendo as "Herod," and Thomas O'Connor, heading the

Irish members, called out "Judas"; this produced a row, in which members came to blows, something which has not occurred since 1670. The offender then was sent to the tower; a rebuke from the Speaker sufficed for this incident in July, 1893.

The House of Lords also rejected the Parish Councils bill in part and the Employers' Liability bill. The Radicals are ready to reject the House of Lords and public opinion calls at least for a remodeling of their legislative power.

The Wettin family, of which Queen Victoria is the recognized chief grandmother, has been replenishing the earth during the year, and judging from the past we venture the prediction that Guelphic blood will ere long be flowing in the veins of all crowned heads of Europe.

On July 6 took place the marriage of Prince George, Duke of York, and Princess Victoria Mary of Teck in the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace. It took five clergymen to tie the knot, including the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and Bishop of Rochester.

On the 23d of August Duke Ernest of Saxe-Coburg died leaving no children and his nephew the Duke of Edinburgh inherited the throne and accepted the inheritance. The Duchy is about half the size of Rhode Island and has the same number of inhabitants as Detroit. This action of Queen Victoria's son caused a growl from the Radicals in the House of Commons, who moved to withdraw his allowance from the privy purse. So strong was the snob feeling for British aristocracy, however, that the motion was lost. Aristocratic blood seems to influence and pervade all classes of the English people. The recently elected Lord Mayor Tyler of London is said to have the blood of the Radical Wat Tyler of the 14th century in his veins, but it has been conquered by bluer blood, for the present Tyler is a churchman and a Tory.

But to return to Coburg, where we left the Duke of Edinburgh, there was a great gathering of crowned heads at that

place in the middle of April to attend the wedding of the Grand Duke of Hesse to his cousin Princess Victoria of Coburg. At this gathering it was announced that the Prince Nicholas, Czarowitz of Russia, is engaged to another maiden of the Wettin family, Princess Alix, youngest sister of Duke Ernest of the Coburg family. It is said that there are kept on hand at Coburg Catholic princesses, Protestant princesses and princesses whose theology is held in solution, ready to precipitate into Greek, Roman Catholic, Protestant or other theological creeds as may be fitting.

This engagement of the Czarowitz of Russia, it is reported, was engineered by the Emperor William, who has made several brilliant moves on the European chessboard lately, drawing together all the strong nations against France, consolidating the interests of kings by ties of family relation, and establishing himself firmly in the hearts of his own people. When the year opened in May the bill for increasing the size of the German army, upon which the Emperor had set his heart, was defeated and the Reichstag was forthwith dissolved, and a new election ordered for June 15. The great surprise of this election was the gain made by the social Democrats, who polled nearly half the total vote of Berlin and reached a poll of 2,000,000 throughout the Empire. The increase in the vote, however, only gave them eight additional members in the new Reichstag. The vote, however, shows the tendency in that country towards socialism. The Emperor carried his point in this election, however, securing a majority of thirty-three for the government bill. The effective peace footing of the army was thus raised at once fifty thousand, with a gradual increase during the next three years to a total of seventy thousand, making the maximum standing army about four hundred and eighty thousand. This will give Germany in time of war a disciplined army of 4,400,000, and while it entails an additional expenditure of about \$16,000,000 it is still in the interest of the peace of Europe.

In January the Emperor was reconciled to Prince Bismarck. The Prince made a long journey to Berlin, forgave and was forgiven, kissed the hand of the Emperor, who in turn embraced him. The Emperor's becoming reconciled to an old servant of the state who is deservedly popular, but who must soon pass off the stage, added another link in the chain of his popularity. While thus solidifying the Empire and advancing his family interests, he has not been insensible to wider questions of state-craft and national policy.

In the summer of 1893 a Russo-German tariff fight was in progress. Russia began by a prohibitory tariff on German manufactured articles. Germany followed with a high tariff on Russian cereals, of which Germany is a large consumer. As this was ruinous to both German manufacturers and Russian peasants, William caused a tariff to be negotiated, which passed the Reichstag on March 8, reducing the duties on German manufactured goods and abating the duty on Russian grain about one-half. Thus by ties of common interest, as well as family relations, has the German Emperor alienated the growing friendship of Russia for France.

This friendship was manifested in a hysterical way in October, when the French gave the Russian fleet a reception at Toulon and afterwards accompanied the Russian sailors to Paris, where another season of festivity ensued. The Russians were hugged and caressed by the French and a gala performance in their honor was greeted with frenzied plaudits. But this hysteria has not lasted. While the politic William was counting the interests of the two nations by a reciprocal tariff treaty, the French have raised their tariff on Russian cereals and coolness has succeeded the protestations of affection. Intense bitterness of feeling between the French and Italians was caused by an attack of a French mob on Italian workmen at Aigues Morte on August 17, in which some forty-nine were killed. France now stands without allies. This isolation of France has greatly heightened the chances

of continued European peace, and it is said that William is revolving in his head a scheme of general disarmament.

Turning to the internal history of France, we find that Paris has had a nightmare of bomb throwing and riotous mobs. In July there was for several days a great riot in the Latin quarter, beginning with the students who showed their resentment of government interference with their dance of the "can-can." But the more serious affair is the bomb throwing. The mantle of Ravachol has fallen on Vaillant and Henri. The former on December 9 threw a bomb in the Chamber of Deputies, by which a number of Deputies were severely injured. Great search was made thereafter by the police for anarchists, ten thousand houses were searched and many arrests were made. The anarchists were "scotched, not killed," however, and the bomb throwing still continues. Not France alone, but conservative Spain finds that anarchism has a lodging place in her territory. At Barcelona on November 7 a bomb was exploded in a theater, killing thirty persons and wounding eighty more.

A general election took place in France on August 20. There were great gains for the Republicans. The government majority is fifty-two. The third republic may now be said to be firmly seated.

On the same day, August 20, occurred the referendum or vote in Switzerland on the subject of Hebrew methods of slaughter, with the result that eighty-three thousand electors voted for an enactment prohibiting the slaughtering of any animal which has not been rendered insensible before being bled, an enactment which would practically restrict the ten thousand Hebrews in Switzerland to a vegetarian diet, inasmuch as they are forbidden to eat meat unless the animal has been killed in a manner which lies within the proscription of the law.

On April 27 universal suffrage with a plural vote became the law in Belgium. Every man twenty-five years old is

entitled to one vote and to a second vote also ten years later, or earlier than that if he marries and pays taxes. Penalties are attached for not voting. At least a million voters are thus added to the lists in Belgium at one stroke. A popular uprising forced the issue upon the legislature and compelled its adoption.

Turning now from peaceful history, we find four main foci of actual or impending strife, in Siam, Morocco, Matebeleland and Brazil.

In Siam, French gunboats steamed up the Menam River on the 13th of July. The Siamese, not knowing what to expect, resisted to the best of their ability, and a harmless artillery duel continued for about half an hour. On the evening of July 20th the French representative at Bangkok delivered to the Siamese foreign office the ultimatum of his government, with the threat that if not accepted within forty-eight hours diplomatic relations between France and Siam would cease. The instrument demanded the territory on the left bank of the Mekong River, including the islands in the river and amounting to 95,000 square miles, an indemnity of 2,000,000 francs for damages to French subjects, also punishment of the guilty for various aggressions upon the French and pecuniary reparation to families of the victims. The demands of France were acceded to in part at the end of forty hours, but as this was not acceptable to the bullying Frenchmen a blockade was threatened and Siam humbly and unconditionally acceded to all demands, including some additional ones now thought necessary by the French for further security.

In Morocco, a war occurred in October and November between the Spanish troops and the Riffians at Melilla, a Spanish convict station on the Riff coast of Morocco. Attacks upon the fort at that place were numerous and violent. Several of the fanatical holy men went abroad preaching a war of extermination of the European infidels. Twenty-

five thousand Spanish troops were finally massed at this place. The Sultan then sent his brother, Muley Araaf, to settle the difficulty. Towards the close of December he succeeded in turning over to the Spanish authorities two of the principal chiefs, and in pacifying the Riffians.

In Matebeleland, King Lobengula seems to have been forced by some of the younger chiefs into a war with the British South Africa Company. The Matebele force was not far from ten thousand men, but, as they were armed mainly with native weapons, they were doomed to defeat. The decisive battle of the war occurred on November 1, which led to the occupation on the following day of Buluwayo, the capital of Lobengula's territory.

In Brazil, a naval revolt was inaugurated September 5 by Rear Admiral Mello, who took advantage of the absence of the chief officers of the government war vessels in the harbor of Rio, who were on shore attending an operatic performance. The next morning he proclaimed the revolution and called on the President to vacate his office within six hours. A long and tedious struggle ensued, which only ended in April of the present year. Considering the fact that up to the middle of November twenty thousand shots had been fired from different pieces of artillery and that each side had lost not more than thirty-five men from the cannonading, the progress of the war has not been over-exciting. It is said that the manifestos of the leaders have been the most blood-thirsty features of the war. Upon the side of President Peixoto were arrayed the bulk of the army, a large majority in both houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, the leaders of the Republican party and the better element in the central and southern states, except Rio Grande do Sul. Although not originally connected with the revolt by Admiral Mello, those interested in the rebellion in Rio Grande do Sul, which we noted last year, threw in their fortunes with Admiral Mello. Admiral Saldanha da Gama from that

province joined Mello the latter part of November. The insurgents tried to obtain recognition from the United States government, but without avail. On January 30 the Brazilian insurgents opened fire on two American merchant barks. Rear Admiral Benham, commanding the American Squadron there, cleared his guns for action and gave them a shot or two, which brought the Brazilians to their senses.

On March 13 Admiral Da Gama's ships surrendered unconditionally, Da Gama himself escaping to Portugal. Admiral Mello retired to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, where fighting was continued until the last of April, when the insurgents there surrendered to a Uruguayan army. Prudente de Moraes was elected President of Brazil on March 1.

The usual spring revolution commenced in the Central American states in the spring of 1893. Honduras and Nicaragua being the field of action; but on the 10th of June, President Ezeta, of San Salvador, announced, "I think there will be no more revolutions this year, as the crops are backward and the time to work in the fields is at hand."

I see they are at it again this spring, so the crops must be in a forward condition.

Very truly yours,

E. C. AIKEN,

Historiographer.

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